

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, 28th March 1953.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at half-past eight of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Assignment of lands in Kaikalur taluk.

* 217 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to the unstarred question No. 80—

(a) whether all the 1,093 applications for assignment of land pending in the Taluk office, Kaikalur, are from landless poor or also from landholders; and

(b) whether the Jamabandi Officer is not empowered to dispose of such applications at the time of jamabandi; and, if not, how the Government propose to deal with the applications already pending?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

“(a) Out of 1,093 applications pending, 1,056 relate to landless poor, 26 to ex-servicemen and 11 to political sufferers. Information is not available whether any of the ex-servicemen or political sufferers own land.

“(b) No, Sir. Special staff is sanctioned when necessary to speed up the disposal of darkhast applications.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“Sir, the lands in Kaikalur taluk especially are made cultivable and valuable by a long process of cultivation by the landless poor. Will the Government waive the collection of market value at the time of assignment of these lands to the landless poor?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“If the land comes under the term ‘valuable land’, market value will be collected.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“May I know, Sir, whether the jamabandi officers are calling for ryots’ conferences during the jamabandi time?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“I do not know what that has got to do with this question. Anyway, I do not think the jamabandi officers call for ryots’ conferences, but the ryots themselves call for ryots’ conferences.”

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—“What is the necessity for the Government to withdraw that Government Order and enforce this new Government Order that puts land to auction?”

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :— I have already answered that ordinary lands are given free to landless poor. Only lands which are very near big towns and cities, and lands which have irrigation facilities, are given either on market value or sold in public auction."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister has made it clear that only lands near big towns and cities are given on market value or sold in public auction. Will the Hon. Minister please send instructions to the local revenue officers to see that market value is not collected from the poor agricultural labourers when lands are given to them in places other than those near big towns and cities? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" What we do in the case of the poor is this. When poor people had reclaimed lands spending money and labour over them, we give those lands to the poor at a low market value—the market value that obtained before the lands were reclaimed."

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—" Sir, in view of the fact that several applications for the assignment of lands are pending with each Collector, will the Government consider the question of appointing special staff to dispose of those applications? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Yes, Sir. It is being done whenever necessary. When the applications are more than 500 and less than 1,000, we allow one extra lower division clerk, one revenue inspector and one peon. If the number should exceed 1,000, we allow two lower division clerks, two revenue inspectors and two peons."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" May I know, Sir, what types of land are classified as 'valuable' ? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I have already answered the question. I do not know what the hon. Member was doing then."

SRI G. NAGESWARA RAO :—" ఆయా విషయ వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు ఎంతో డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెట్టి పెట్టుబళ్లు పెట్టి బంజరు భూమి ను సాగులోకి తెచ్చారు. ప్రభుత్వము యిప్పుడు బంజరు భూములను market value కు విస్తుక్కుచును, ఆ పెట్టుబట్లను market value నుంచి మినహాయించునా అని అడుగుచున్నాను."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" In such cases, I have already said that increased market value is not collected. The market value that was obtaining before the land was reclaimed, is only collected."

Representations from the ryots of Tekkali taluk.

* 218 Q.—**SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the ryots of Tekkali taluk about the drought conditions

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prevailing in the taluk owing to the total failure of paddy crop during the current fasli on account of unfavourable climatic conditions and irregular monsoon; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

“(a) & (b) A petition from Sri Baidharo Mahapatro of Jagannathapuram village, Tekkali taluk, was received in February 1953 and it was forwarded to the Collector of Srikakulam for necessary action.”

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—“ In view of the fact that there was total failure of crops in Tekkali taluk during the present fasli, will the Government consider the question of full remission and other facilities to the ryots of Tekkali taluk? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The Government have already considered the question. They have postponed collection of kist for five years. They are collecting kist only for the current fasli, and the other one year's arrear is to be collected only from June to July.”

SRI R. VENKATA JAGGA RAO :—“ ఈ పండని ఊడ్పులు ఊడ్పు కుండా ఉండటం వంటి భూములకు remission ఇవ్వడం నేడు అటు ఉంచి, వీటికి నీటి తీరువా అవసరం వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. ఇది వసూలు చేయకుండా ఉండకు ప్రభుత్వము ఏమైనా ఆలోచిస్తుందా? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The hon. Member's Telugu is too intricate for me to understand.”

Remission of revenue for Tekkali taluk.

* 219 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether any representations were received by the Government that remission be granted for Tekkali taluk, Srikakulam district, in view of the fact that crops have totally failed in that area and what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 218 put by Sri Lakshmana Das, M.L.A.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that the Tahsildar of Tekkali submitted a report to the Government that the crop was an entire failure and it was estimated to be less than two annas in the whole taluk? In view of this, will the Government consider the desirability of giving complete remission to that taluk? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The report is that the average outturn is six annas, and in cases where the outturn is less, the question of granting remission will be considered as per the Board's Standing Orders.”

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Alleged forcible collection of rent in Tekkali taluk, Srikakulam district.

8-40 a.m. * 220 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of telegrams, petitions and representations were received by the Collector, Srikakulam, and the Hon. Revenue Minister from the ryots' associations in Tekkali taluk, Srikakulam district, with a request that all forcible collections of arrears of rent in unsurveyed (Amani) Estate villages be stopped; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

“(a) & (b) Certain telegrams and representations on behalf of the estate ryots of Srikakulam district, particularly Tekkali taluk, were received by the Government recently stating that the collection of arrears of rent was causing hardship to them and requesting that the collection might be stopped. The Government have issued orders that attachments for arrears should be lifted, that demand should be confined to arrears of one fasli at present and that demand for arrears of one more fasli should be made in June-July after summer crop is harvested.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ May I know whether any specific orders have been issued stopping all collections of arrears in certain villages like Nagarampalli, Champapuram, etc., where illegal collections have been made? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I do not know anything of the kind, but the hon. Gentleman seems to have a speedier source of information. I will use my own source and find out whether it is a fact.”

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“ May I know whether there are any summer crops in Tekkali taluk and, if so, what they are? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I would like to have notice of the question, Sir.”

Fair price shops in West Godavari district.

* 221 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether all fair price shops in West Godavari district have since been closed;

(b) whether there were any stocks of foodgrains at the time of the closure of the shops;

(c) if so, the balance of stocks and what has been done with such stocks;

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(d) whether the Government received any representations from the public to continue the fair price shops at least in the upland taluks of Kovvur, Polavaram, Chintalapudi and Tadepalligudem; and

(e) if so, whether there is any proposal to open fair price shops in those areas?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) & (b) Yes.

“(c) Information regarding the balance of stocks with the dealers at the time of closure of shops is not readily available. It is also not possible to gather these particulars from all persons who have already closed down the shops. Instructions were, however, issued that the balance of rice stocks of less than five bags with each retailer might be allowed to be sold by the dealers themselves to the cardholders at the existing scale, till the stocks get exhausted and that the balance of rice stocks of five bags or more should be diverted to ex-statutorily rationed areas. Particulars of rice stocks of five bags or more held by each dealer in West Godavari district are being gathered by the Collector.

“(d) Yes.

“(e) No, not at present, Sir.”

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—“Have the Government any information about the deterioration of the quality of the stocks of foodgrains with the Taluk Supply Officer, Tadepalligudem, due to long storage and, if so, may I know whether the Government will take immediate steps to move the food stocks?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“It is altogether a separate question. Anyhow I take the information from the hon. Member and I shall look into the matter.”

SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“In view of the fact that the new State is being carved out, may I know whether the Government are retaining the foodgrains procured in the Andhra districts in the Andhra areas themselves?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Unfortunately, it cannot be sold there because it is a surplus stock.”

SRI P. SYAMASUNDARA RAO :—“పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాలో అన్ని ప్రాంతాలలోనూ గ్రామాలలో కూడా ధరలు విపరీతంగా పెరుగుతున్నాయని పేషన్లు కూడా అందోళ్ళం కరిమైన వార్తలు వస్తున్నాయి. కనుక, వెంటనే ప్రభుత్వము దీనిని వికారింపి అక్కడ చౌక డిపోలు పెట్టడానికి చర్య తీసుకొంటుందా?”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“The question is this. Since news is appearing in the Press that the prices of foodgrains are rising very much in West Godavari, will the Government take immediate steps to open fair price shops there?”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" All Collectors have been instructed to keep a close watch on the situation and whenever necessary, to reopen fair price shops in order to bring down the prices."

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—" I understand that Tadepalligudem is a rice-producing area. Then, what is the necessity to open fair price shops there? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That was not the question. The question was that there was some deterioration in the stocks of foodgrains at Tadepalligudem and what steps the Government were taking in that regard."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Has the closing of fair price shops anything to do with the steady rise in the price of paddy as was seen from the news appearing in all the papers recently (including ' the Hindu '), at Tadepalligudem? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Perhaps it may be due to the activities of the merchants also. We are taking note of that also now and, if necessary, we shall take steps to requisition stocks under the Foodgrains (Licensing) Order."

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—" Since there is no control over exports, how can the Government decide whether an area is surplus or deficit in foodgrains? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The normal quantity produced and the normal consumption in the districts are known and, therefore, we have calculated that there is surplus in these districts."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" Are the fair price shops fair with regard to prices? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It depends upon the attitude of the person who looks at it."

Statistics re migration to neighbouring districts and States.

* 222 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the State Government have collected statistics of the number of famished men, women and children of Tamil districts who migrated in 1950-51 and 1951-52 to (i) Andhra districts, (ii) to Ceylon, and (iii) to Mysore State, and, if so, whether the Government will please furnish this House with the figures so collected?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The answer is in the negative."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that the Ceylon Government have been saying that there has been a great amount of illegal emigration to Ceylon due to the bad economic conditions in Tamil Nad and, if so, what steps have they taken to stop this kind of emigration? "

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ ‘ Emigration ’ is a Central subject.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, emigration to Ceylon may be a different subject. But the question is about emigration to Ceylon because of the bad economic conditions in the State itself and what steps the Government have taken to stop such emigration.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The opinion of the Ceylon Government is a Central subject.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ No, the point to be noted here is the bad economic conditions in the State, especially in Tamil Nad.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ It refers to the Ceylon Government having held a certain opinion.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Whether the reference is to Ceylon or not, the main point here is that the conditions in Tamil Nad are so bad that the people are unable to live here either because they have no work or otherwise, and are migrating from this place to another place. It may be that they are migrating to Ceylon, Africa or Malaya, but the fact is that they are migrating.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The hon. Member who put the question laid great stress on the opinion expressed by the Ceylon Government. Hence the answer was that it should be put to the Union Government. But if it relates only to a question of economic conditions here and if we may ignore the reference to the Ceylon Government, then the answer is we are giving famine relief, and there is no need to put the question.”

Price of paddy and rice in Malabar.

* 223 Q.—SRI R. KRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Food be pleased to state—

(a) the percentage of rise in the price of paddy and rice in Malabar after decontrol; and

(b) what action the Government have taken to supply at reasonable rate rice and paddy to the consumers till the next harvest?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) Paddy prices are not reported. The prices of rice in the open market are fluctuating.

“ (b) The Government are continuing informal rationing in Malabar district and 7 oz. of rice and 5 oz. of millets and/or wheat are being issued through ration shops in the district except in Palghat, Ernad and Walluvanad taluks where 6 ounces of rice and 6 ounces of millets and/or wheat are issued. Rice is supplied at the pool prices fixed by the Government, and wheat and milo at subsidized prices.”

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“ According to the Malavalam paper ‘ Mathrubhumi ’, dated the 25th March 1953, the price of rice has increased by about 100 per cent since decontrol. The Malabar

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District Gazette reports an increase of 61 per cent. In these circumstances and in view of the fact that the ration cards of most of the cultivators have been cancelled though the crops have failed, what action do the Government propose to take to relieve the agriculturists and consumers from this situation? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" This point was answered even during the Budget debate. As far as Malabar is concerned, we continue to supply 12 ounces of foodgrains partly in the form of rice and partly in the form of wheat or milo. Seven ounces of rice in certain areas and 6 ounces in certain other areas are supplied, the balance being in the form of wheat or milo. That being so, it is only the open market price that is fluctuating and that is bound to be."

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" The question is that many cultivators have no ration cards now and what action do the Government propose to take supply them with foodgrains? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" About card-holders, if there is any difficulty, I am prepared to look into it."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" The question was about the price of rice and not about the quantity of rice. The price of rice supplied through ration shops has also gone up since decontrol. Will the Government explain the reason for it? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That was also explained during the Budget debate. We have fixed a pool price on a 'no loss, no profit' basis with reference to the supplies we get from outside and also the prices we have got to pay."

8-50
a.m.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Will it not be very peculiar if the fair price shops themselves begin to sell at an increased rate and hence will they not become open market shops instead of fair price shops? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Fair price is different from fixed price, Sir."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" What will happen if they go on increasing the price in this manner? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is fair both to the Government and to the people. That is the position."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" That is not the point, Sir. These fair price shops are intended to be for the benefit of the consumers. We hear that these shops themselves are increasing the prices at the present time. That being so, may I know whether the Government will take steps to see that these shops do not raise the prices? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The fair price shops have no right to raise the price. The Government fix the price in fairness to the people, to the producers, to the farmers and to themselves. If it is a question whether we

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should have a fixed price and control right through, I think the people of Malabar have not yet raised their voice so greatly in favour of reimposition of all controls."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"Inasmuch as the coming four months are lean months even in prosperous times and considering the abnormal price of foodgrains in open market, may I request the Government to raise the rice content of the ration so that the people of that part may not be hard hit by the rise in prices?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"At present, we are supplying rice at the rate of 7 ounces and I do not think it is a small quantity. Even the Malabar people should get accustomed to different forms of diet, such as millet, rice, wheat or any other grain. It is not as though the Malabar people alone should get all the rice and all the other people should get other grains."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"May I know what factors are taken into consideration in fixing the fair price?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"This question has already been answered by the Chief Minister. The price should be fair to the Government and fair to the people."

Pattas for lands given to political sufferers.

* 224 Q.—SRI K. SHANMUGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the political sufferers of Nellore district are not yet given pattas for lands which they have been cultivating for more than three years?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The Government have no information. But I gather that in some cases pattas have been issued and in some cases they have not been issued."

SRI K. SHANMUGAM:—"May I know why the political sufferers who have been given lands in Siddipuram, Kovur taluk, have not been given pattas so far?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"If they have not been given they will be given in due course."

SRI P. VENKATASWAMI REDDI:—"In view of the fact that almost all the rich people have managed to get pattas already and only the poor people are remaining without these and in view of the fact that they have already spent a large sum of money over these lands to make them suitable for cultivation, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to consider the question of assigning the lands treating them as landless poor and without demanding any market value from them?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The poor people also should adopt the tactics of the rich people if they want to get the pattas quickly." (Laughter.)

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SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“ Will the Government consider it desirable not to assign pattas or grant lands to political sufferers who have other means of livelihood? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Even now, the political sufferer gets lands. Only, he must be a landless poor man.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ May I know whether the Nellore district has been exempted from the popular and patriotic order of the Chief Minister that no pattas should be issued to the political sufferers to whom lands have been assigned? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ If pattas had been already issued, it is ancient history. But if it is a question coming under the present order, it will be gone into.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ May I know in all seriousness what exactly (laughter) did the Hon. Minister mean when he said that the poor people should adopt the same tactics as rich men to get pattas? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I answer in all seriousness (laughter) that the poor people must be as alert as the rich people.”

Export of jaggery.

* 225 Q.—SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI (on behalf of Sri S. Ramalingam) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) how many tons of jaggery were available in the State for overseas export in 1952; and

(b) how many tons were allotted by the State Government to the India Government for overseas export for the year 1952?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) A quantity of about 43,000 tons was available for export overseas in 1952.

“ (b) The overseas jaggery export quota for the year 1952 was fixed by the Government of India on an all-India basis and not on a State basis. The total all-India quota for the year finally fixed by the Government of India was 50,000 tons. The actual exports of jaggery from Madras ports by sea to foreign countries during the period from January to November 1952 amounted to 42,295 tons which compare very favourably with the exportable surplus of 43,000 tons referred to in the answer to clause (a) above.”

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“ Does it include palm jaggery also? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Yes, it includes every form of jaggery.”

SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Out of these 43,000 tons, may I know what the quantity is that is available for transport from the districts of the new State that is taking its birth? ”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Let it take its birth and it will be known then."

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—"Will the Government take necessary steps to find a market for the surplus jaggery in the hands of the jaggery societies of Malabar?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Export is in the hands of the Central Government now. We make representations to the Central Government so that our surplus goods may have a market in the foreign countries."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—"May I know whether it is a fact that the Government sent instructions to the Collector of Visakhapatnam to stop all exports of jaggery to Ceylon through the port of Visakhapatnam and if so, the reason therefor?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"I would like to know to which period the hon. Member is referring. I have been answering about 1952. If his question refers to any recent order, he may put a separate question or he may even ask me personally and I will get the information for him."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—"Is there any obligation on our part to export a certain number of tons outside?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"There is absolutely no such obligation. We only want to export our surplus stocks. That is all."

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—"Does this include any quantity which is unfit for human consumption and which is fit for only illicit distillation?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"I am not an expert in that line. But I think only stocks that are fit and useful for human consumption are being exported."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—"May I know how the molasses, a sort of inferior jaggery, are disposed of from the sugar mills?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"The hon. Member may put a separate question."

Utilization of the reserve funds of Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies.

* 226 Q.—DR. K. B. MENON : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any scheme for using the accumulated reserves of the Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Malabar;

(b) how much of these reserves have been used to adjust the defalcations in these societies; and

(c) in which society or societies this has been done?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJAYYA :—" (a) The answer is in the negative. The Reserve Fund is intended to meet unforeseen losses.

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“(b) & (c) In no society, the reserve fund has been used to adjust the defalcations in it.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Will the Hon. Minister consider the question of amending the Co-operative Societies Act to enable these reserves to be used by the multi-purpose societies, especially when some of these producers-cum-consumers are proposed to be converted into such societies for doing constructive work in the firka from which these funds were collected? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ The question whether the reserve funds of these societies can be carried over to the reserve fund of the new form of co-operative societies that are likely to come into existence is still under consideration of the Government. If necessary, the Co-operative Societies Act will be amended, Sir.”

9 a.m. SRI C. H. KANARAN :—“ Will the Government allow the societies to utilize the reserve funds in order to reduce the price of rice in rationed areas? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ No, Sir.”

SRI A. APPU :—“ May I know whether several of the societies are heavily in arrears to the Government on account of grains supplied to them on credit and also whether some of the societies have also misappropriated the money? If so, is there any proposal to reserve the accumulated funds for adjustment towards Government dues? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ There is no such proposal.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ May I know the percentage of profits that have been taken to the reserve funds of the producer-consumer co-operative societies? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ I refer the hon. Member to the by-laws of the societies.”

SRI KUNHI MUMAMED SHAFEE :—“ May I know whether the Government are aware that almost all the producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies are working at a loss now due to the responsibility of running the retail ration shops and will the Government consider the question of relieving them from the responsibility of running the retail ration shops, by entrusting such shops to private individuals or agents? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ I do not accept the statement of the hon. Member when he says that all the societies are working at a loss. There may be a few societies working at a loss.”

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—“ Are the Government aware that most of the producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies in Malabar have accumulated reserve funds which amount to more than double the share capital and will the Government consider the desirability of amending the by-laws so as to see that

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what is over and above the sum which is equal to the share capital is taken away and utilized by the Government for their nation-building activities? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ We have permitted the societies to utilize Rs. 10,000 or 50 per cent of the reserve fund whichever is less for the purchase of pumpsets and small tractors in furtherance of the Grow More Food Campaign.”

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—“ Besides the ordinary reserve fund, some societies have undisbursed profits with them. Will the Government be pleased to permit these societies to utilize these undisbursed profits for purposes like construction of schools and hospitals? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ That question is under the consideration of the Government.”

Checking the increase in crime.

* 227 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to check the fall in detection of crimes and the increase in volume of crimes referred to in the review of the Police Administration Report of 1951?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The Government have taken some special steps in 1952 to check the increase in crime and the fall in detection. The results will be watched.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Will the Government enlist public co-operation in such matters? What are the steps the Government have taken in this regard to check the fall in detection? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ All through, public co-operation is called for and that co-operation can only be by way of evidence of witnesses.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ May I invite the attention of the Government to the fact, apart from the review of the work of the police department contained in the Administration Report, that the Committee appointed by the Government to go into the question of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive have made certain observations, viz., that criminal justice has failed or rather is going slow on account of slow investigation of cases by the police and may I suggest that the police in circle police stations may be furnished with one jeep for each station so that they may be in a position to expedite their investigation and have easy access to the villages? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member is making a suggestion.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ It is not transport difficulties that stand in the way of detection or investigation of cases and it is not transport difficulties that

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encourage crime. The fact is that crime takes place according to the will, intent and deliberate plan of the criminal and the police have to find out, after the horse is stolen, how it was stolen. The question is always a matter of individual cases and merits. Government have been taking some special steps which I need not discuss here in public because that will help the criminals."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—" Are the Government aware that this increase in crime is due to the fact that the police and the subordinate officers are utterly neglecting their duties so far as preventive action is concerned? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The increase is not at all due to any administrative conditions existing now. The hon. Member should remember that economic conditions play a much greater part than anything else."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Is it not also true that crime has been on the increase since this Government came into power? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" This Government came into power in 1952 and this question is about the previous year's Administration Report."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" In his answer the Hon. the Chief Minister has told us that the economic condition of the people also plays its part in the increase of crimes. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari : ' I said " much greater part " '). Yes. If so, what steps have the Government taken, now that an economic crisis is on, to check the increase of crimes and also to prevent people from resorting to crime for solving their economic troubles? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" As I have already said, we are taking steps in regard to detection and prevention of crime, which, I said, for certain reasons we need not discuss here. As regards the economic condition of the people, the entire Budget debate was with respect to that and the Opposition is making a very reasonable offer to take over the Government, if possible." (Laughter.)

Payment of salary to Tanjore Veterinary staff.

* 228 Q.--**SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI** (on behalf of Sri S. Ramalingam) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state why the payment of salary to the Veterinary staff in Tanjore district for the months of June and July 1952 was delayed by two months?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The delay was due to there having been no qualified Accountant or Head Clerk in the office of the District Veterinary Officer, Tanjore, for the period from 23rd June 1952 to 5th July 1952 and 11th July 1952 to 14th August 1952. The matter was already examined by Government and the Director of Animal Husbandry has issued necessary instructions to see that no such delays occur in future."

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Cut in electricity supply to B. & C. Mills.

* 229 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government Electricity Department have imposed restrictions on the use of electricity in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras, from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.;

(b) the length of time when the staggering of electric current has been in force in the said textile industry; and

(c) when normal conditions in the supply of electricity would be restored in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) Since 1949.

“(c) The matter is under consideration.”

SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI :—“Due to this ‘staggering’ period, the workers are forced to work in the second half of the night shift for a period of five hours and fifteen minutes in a continuous stretch, i.e., from 8 p.m. to 1-15 a.m. against the provisions of the Factories Act. May I have an assurance from the Hon. Minister that this restriction will be removed expeditiously? May I know what exactly the reasons are for continuing these restrictions?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“The reasons for continuing this staggering of supply are—

‘In one case, on account of the failure of the monsoon the hydro-electric systems will have to be supplied energy from the Madras system and therefore some of the power which the Madras thermal station produces will be transmitted to the hydro-electric systems.

The Chief Operating Engineer has reported that the 80,000 lb. boiler of the Basin Bridge Power House extension expected to be commissioned by the first quarter of 1951 was delayed.

In his letter, dated 5th March 1953, the Chief Operating Engineer (North) has written to say that the 15 M.W. Turbo set at ‘B’ station extensions has not yet been commissioned. Trial running is in progress and the set is expected to be commissioned in April 1953. Due to the heavy cut now imposed in consumption of electric energy in hydro areas all the extra power available in the Madras station has to be transmitted to those areas till June 1953. The letter of the General Secretary of the Madras Labour Union for the removal of the staggering of supply altogether is under the consideration of the Government.”

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9-10
a.m.

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that a 10,000 K.W. generation set recently commissioned at the Station is now out of commission and lying idle? May I know when this will be brought back to commission? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ There has been a recent breakdown in the 12,500 K.W. alternative set. I do not know when it is likely to be repaired. ”

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—“ Sir, in view of the shortage of power likely to be there for some years to come, will the Government consider the desirability of encouraging industrial units to install private generating plants so that the little energy that may be available in the South may be utilized for agricultural purposes in times of shortage? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Sir, it is left to those private people to have thermal stations as a stand-by. ”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras, obtained their energy from the thermal station in Madras and not through the hydro-electric system where there is a cut imposed due to failure of rains? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I am sorry, Sir, I have not made myself clear. I only said that the energy produced here will be sent to those areas and therefore there will be less and less power here. ”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Sir, with a view to conserving and providing electricity to such mass employing concerns, why should not Government consider the question of complete cancellation of the grant of electricity to rice mills? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ The hon. Member may put a separate question. ”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Is it not true, Sir, that the Government are imposing cut on consumption of electricity because this Government believe in darkness? ”

MR. SPEAKER .—“ Order, order. ”

Madras Tribes Advisory Council.

* 230 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have appointed a Madras Tribes Advisory Council in the current year;

(b) if so, who are the members; and

(c) what are the functions of the Council?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ (a) Yes.

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add “ (b) (1) Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao, Minister for Rural Welfare and Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes (Ex-officio Chairman).

(2) Sri R. S. Malayappan, Director of Harijan Welfare.

(3) Sri K. Veeranna Padal, M.L.A.

(4) Sri M. Pentan Naidu, M.L.A.

(5) Sri Karam Bapanna Dora, M.L.A.

(6) Sri E. T. Kunhan, M.L.A. (since resigned).

(7) Sri Velukkan Chomadi, M.L.A.

(8) Sri B. Belligud, Toda Sub-Manigar, Pykara, The Nilgiris district.

(9) Sri Shaikunta Veettil Sayed Koya Thangal.

(10) Sri Gedala Narayana.

“ (c) The functions of the Council are to advise on all matters referred to it by the Governor pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State, including—

(i) all new major schemes of welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State;

(ii) all cases in which a regulation is proposed to be made by the Governor under paragraph 5 (2) of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution.”

SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—“ Sir, a memorandum was presented to the Hon. Minister for Rural Welfare on behalf of the Hill-tribes Association of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari tracts. May I know whether any steps were taken by the Government to relieve the distress of the Hill-tribes referred to in the memorandum? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ Sir, the presentation of a memorandum now-a-days is not a strange thing. A memorandum might have been presented and the representations made therein examined by Government.”

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ May I know, Sir, the exact population of the hill-tribes and the annual expenditure incurred by Government for the reclamation of these tribes? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ I want notice, Sir.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ How many times in the year, Sir, does the Council meet and what is the expenditure for maintaining this Council? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ There is no particular stipulation or condition regarding the period within which the Council is expected to meet. Whenever there is necessity, the Council does meet.”

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SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ In his answer the Hon. Minister said that E. T. Kunhan has since resigned. May I know, Sir, what made Sri Kunhan resign from the Council? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ According to rule 2 of the Tribes Advisory Council Rules, the Council shall consist of ten members, of whom not less than eight members shall be representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Madras Legislative Assembly, provided that if the number of representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Madras Legislative Assembly is less than eight, the remaining seats shall be filled by other members of those tribes. Accordingly, those members who were elected to the Assembly to fill the seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes were appointed as members of the Council in order to fill the seats intended for representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Assembly. It was thought that Sri E. T. Kunhan was also a member elected to the Assembly to fill the seat reserved for the Scheduled Tribes, because his name was wrongly shown in the G.O. No. 680, Public (Election), dated 1st March 1952, in which the names of all M.L.As. were published and hence he was appointed as a member of the Council. Subsequently it was brought to notice that he was elected to the reserved seat for Scheduled Castes and could not therefore continue as a member. The Member was therefore requested to resign and he has since resigned.”

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—“ Sir, will the Hon. Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to give one or two instances wherein the advice of the Council has been implemented by the Government for the betterment of the tribes? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—The hon. Member may put a separate question.”

District Harijan Welfare Committees.

* 231 Q.—**SRI G. RAMA RAO :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) when the District Harijan Welfare Committees and Provincial Harijan Welfare Board were formed;

(b) whether they were formed only for three years; and

(c) when the Government propose to form the new committees?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) These committees were first formed in 1938 and they are being reconstituted periodically. The State Harijan Welfare Committee was last reconstituted in August 1950 and the District Harijan Welfare Committees in March 1951.

“(b) The term of office of the non-official members of the reconstituted Committees is three years.

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“(c) The present term of the State Harijan Welfare Committee and the District Harijan Welfare Committees expires only in August 1953 and March 1954 respectively. The question whether these Committees should be reconstituted earlier is under examination.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ Are the Government aware, Sir, that the existing Members are unpopular among the public, particularly among Harijans, as they are doing business in the name of Harijan Welfare and will the Government therefore end their term immediately.”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I cannot accept the opinion expressed by the hon. Member, Sir.”

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—“ May I know, Sir, which is the authority that appoints the non-official Members of the District Committees and the Provincial Committee and the qualification required for being Members of the Committees? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The Government constitute the Provincial Committee and the District Committees are constituted under orders of Government on the recommendation of the Collectors.”

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—“ Sir, have these Committees any control over the District Harijan Welfare Officers who seem to be under the control of nobody? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ These committees are purely advisory, Sir.”

SRI G. JOSEPH :—“ అయ్యో ఈ Harijan Welfare Committees లో ఇవర రాజకీయ పక్షాలకు చెందినటువంటి వారవైనా ఉన్నారా, లేక అవ్వంగా కాల్ గెట్ వారేనా ? ఈ విషయాన్ని తెలియ చేయవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను.”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The constitution of the committees and the nomination of personnel are not based on any party considerations. Those who are interested in Harijan welfare are appointed.”

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI :—“ Could not the concerned Members of the Legislature be co-opted? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Perhaps it may be that Members of the Legislature who are interested may be there. But they are not there according to any rule.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister replied very clearly that he did not accept the opinion of the hon. Member that the Members who were once nominated had become unpopular with the public. Does the Minister accept the opinion of the people who have already given their verdict that those nominated to the Committees are not popular? The verdict was given a year back and I hope the Hon. Minister will accept the verdict of the people? ”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I am sorry to intervene Sir. There is a certain regularity, a certain propriety to be observed. When Members were appointed at a particular moment and they hold the office or they were told that they would hold the office for a particular period, it is not usual to take occasional votes or a gallup poll now and then and dismiss people for alleged unpopularity on that basis.”

9-20
a.m.

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—“ Since the Hon. Minister says that it is an advisory committee, may I know what is the advice given so far? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Advice was given from time to time. There was a report about Harijan welfare and it contained advice as to the lines on which Government should undertake the work, and it is being implemented.”

District Forest Advisory Committees.

* 232 Q.—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether District Forest Advisory Committees consisting of officials, non-officials and members of the Legislature of the concerned district are proposed to be formed, and if so, when?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The matter is under the consideration of the Government.”

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI :—“ In view of the fact that much hardship and inconvenience is caused to those living near the forests on account of the restrictions that the Forest department are putting, is it not necessary to constitute these committees immediately in order to receive suggestions from them for removing all these hardships and inconveniences? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ It is a question of policy and so it has to be done with some care and consideration. Reports from the Chief Conservator and the subordinate Conservators have been called for and as soon as they are received, necessary steps will be taken in the matter.”

*Headquarters of the Deputy Commissioner for Prohibition,
North Division.*

* 233 Q.—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state the name of the Headquarters of the Deputy Commissioner for Prohibition, North Division, and also the names and distance of the nearest place of his jurisdiction from headquarters?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—
Madras is the Headquarters of the Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Enforcement), Northern Division. Cuddapah

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District is the nearest place in his jurisdiction from the headquarters, viz., Madras. The distance by rail to Cud-dapah District border from Madras is 104 miles."

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI :—" Sir, is it not necessary to locate the headquarters at a suitable and centrally situated place within his jurisdiction in order to save the unnecessary expenditure towards his travelling allowance for journeys between Madras and the nearest place of his jurisdiction, whenever he travels? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" The matter has been previously considered twice and the Board of Revenue were asked to report; on these two occasions they reported that owing to want of accommodation in the districts, Madras was considered to be the most suitable place for the time being."

Working of the Shops and Establishments Act.

* 234 Q.—SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have got complaints from various Labour Unions that the working of the Shops and Establishments Act is not satisfactory and that the workers are not benefited by the same; and

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to amend the Act so as to enable the workers to get better treatment and benefit from their employers?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Yes Sir;

" (b) Proposals to amend the Act are under the consideration of Government."

Medical van for the Malabar District Board.

* 235 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government have received any request from Malabar District Board for permission to spend Rs. 1,000 a month on a skippo van for medical aid in rural areas and if so, what decision has been taken?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes; the proposal was not approved as the District Board is working at a deficit."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, in a speech on the 11th, the Hon. Minister for Public Works observed thus : ' So it was now considered that the best way to administer and carry medical relief to rural areas was to have mobile dispensaries. The question of starting mobile dispensaries in every district was under the consideration of the Government '. Now, what the Malabar District Board has done is naturally in furtherance of the declared policy of this Government. May I request the Government to reconsider the matter and give directions? "

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ As I said, Malabar District Board is running with a big deficit—a deficit of Rupees 1.22 lakhs in its general account and a deficit of Rs. 16 lakhs in its elementary fund account. But the matter is being re-examined with a view to see whether economy can be effected in some other directions and the savings utilized for this purpose.”

SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM :—“ Sir, when the District Boards can spend thousands without the Government's sanction on opening as many dispensaries as they like, why should the Government stand in the way of medical aid through a mobile van and thereby save further expenditure on medical relief, especially at a time when qualified medical men are not available for giving medical relief in the rural parts? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ All schemes of new expenditure which a District Board is entering upon are, I think, subject to control and examination.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ What do the Government mean, Sir, by ‘ skippo van ’? Has it anything to do with skipping? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ It may be some name, the name of the maker or the manufacturer.”

DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN :—“ Considering the difficult financial condition of the Government and that district boards, as one hon. Member suggested, are allowed to spend lots of money on starting dispensaries and maintaining them, is it not good to encourage private institutions to carry on the work at less expense to the Government? Will they declare the policy of subsidizing or helping private agencies and district boards to extend their medical relief and maternity relief? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Each question will be considered on its merits and also with reference to the availability of funds.”

SRI A. APPU :—“ Since the financial position of the district board is very bad, will the Hon. Minister consider the question of transferring the van to the Headquarters Hospital at Calicut and utilize it for medical aid in Chevaur firka where there are no dispensaries or hospitals or any kind of medical aid at all? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ That question does not arise out of the answer to the main question? ”

Jurisdiction of the District Welfare Officers.

* 236 Q.—**SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether District Welfare Officers are empowered to take up well works and other acquisition proceedings in the Development firkas also?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The jurisdiction of the District Welfare Officers extends to the entire district

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with which they are concerned, including the firkas selected for Rural Welfare Scheme. They are not, therefore, prohibited from taking up any ameliorative work relating to the Harijans in the firkas selected for Rural Welfare Scheme."

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—" In view of the fact that none of the departments was doing the work of constructing wells, especially for Harijans, will the Government issue instructions that this work should be accelerated by both the departments? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The question of accelerating the works will be attended to."

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—" May I know the functions of the District Welfare Officers? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Their functions are to carry out the work of the Harijan Welfare department."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" In view of the large amount of work entrusted to the District Welfare Officers, will the Government consider the question of providing jeeps to all District Welfare Officers, at least at the rate of one jeep for each district? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" At the present moment, it is very difficult to supply jeeps."

* 237 Q.—SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—" In view of the importance of this question, I request that it may be taken up tomorrow."

MR. SPEAKER :—" All right."

Grants to district boards.

* 238 Q.—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether representations were made to the Government about the deficit budgets of several district boards in the State and to make good the deficit budgets by allotment of increased grants for smooth running of administration and if so, what action the Government has taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Some district boards applied for grant to cover deficit in their accounts. The district boards have been asked to economise their expenditure to the extent possible, as there was abnormal increase of expenditure since 1951-52. Grants have been sanctioned to certain district boards having heavy deficits during the current year (1952-53) as specified below :—

	RS.
(1) Anantapur District Board ...	1,25,000
(2) West Godavari District Board ...	2,10,000
(3) Chittoor District Board ...	2,90,000
(4) Nellore District Board ...	1,75,000

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	RS.
(5) North Arcot District Board	1,45,000
(6) South Kanara District Board	95,684
(7) The Nilgiris District Board	23,000
(8) Chingleput District Board	90,000

SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI :—“ Sir, the heavy deficit in the finances of the District Boards is due to the starting of several schools and maternity centres and dispensaries; in view of these considerations, will the Hon. Minister for Local Administration consider the proposal of improving the finances of the Boards by implementing the recommendations of the All-India Local Boards Finance Commission, and allowing them share up to a certain percentage the taxes collected by the States? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ The whole question is now under consideration, and the report on the reorganization of the district boards also is under consideration. ”

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—“ May I tell the Hon. Minister that legitimate grants like payment for dearness allowance, etc., which are payable to the District Boards have not been paid in time by the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ The Government are making all possible efforts to pay off all eligible grants. ”

9-30
a.m.

SRI P. S. RANGASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ Sir, is it a fact that some of the district boards have approached the Government either for loans or grants with proposals for famine relief works of an important and urgent nature and if so, what was the action taken by the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ The Government examine them very closely. ”

DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN :—“ Sir, the Madura District Board also is working at a deficit and so they could not spend on the extension of educational and maternity services. Have they made any representation to the Government? If so, may I know whether any help is going to be given to them at least? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ Some more district boards also have represented and their representations are all under the consideration of the Government. ”

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—“ Sir, on account of the deficit budget and also on account of the inordinate delay caused in making available necessary funds to district boards by the Government, the District Board of South Kanara as well as some other district boards have not been paying regularly the salaries of their employees, especially of elementary school teachers. In view of this will the Government take necessary steps for regular payment of salaries in future? ”

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THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ The district boards, under pressure, are taking up many works, or are starting too many institutions and the Government are advising them to economise expenditure as far as possible.”

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—“ Sir, in view of the deficit budgets of various district boards, will the Government advise the district boards not to open new high schools or other institutions? They may hand them over to Government or private agencies—for instance, the whole education work can be handed over to private agencies and the expenditure of district boards minimized? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ The Government have already asked the District Boards not to start new institutions.”

SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM :—“ Sir, in view of the financial stringency of all the district boards, will the Government consider the question of paying the extra expenditure incurred by district boards on payment of dearness allowance to the staff as a matter of course? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ Grants towards dearness allowance are being paid to the extent to which district boards are in deficit.”

Questions 239 and 240—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Questions 239 and 240 are postponed to tomorrow.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Financial assistance to Burma evacuees.

25 Q.—SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state with reference to the answer given on 26th November 1952 to question No. 178—

(a) in how many cases the financial assistance given during the last war to help evacuees from Burma, Malaya, etc., and to the dependants in India of Indians stranded overseas, in Malabar district, has been ordered to be recovered;

(b) in how many cases such amounts have been ordered to be written off;

(c) the total amount recovered up to 31st December 1952 from each taluk of Malabar district; and

(d) the expenditure incurred by the State Government for such recovery?

A.—(a) Recoverable advances amounting to Rs. 1,24,44,890 were sanctioned in 18,966 cases.

(b) 107.

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(c)

Taluk.

The total amount recovered.

(1)

(2)

RS. A. P.

Chirakkal	83,323	4	7
Kottayam	38,819	12	9
Kurumbranad	68,359	4	0
Kozhikode	3,804	12	0
Wynad	186	11	0
Ernad	7,093	0	0
Walluvanad	9,622	8	0
Palghat	17,086	0	0
Ponnani	9,631	8	0

(d) Nil. (The expenditure is borne by the Government of India.)

Cottage and small-scale industries.

26 Q.—SRI N. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications in 1951 and 1952 for supply of controlled raw materials to various cottage and small-scale industries and the number of cases for which help was given;

(b) to what extent the new schemes of development of cottage industries have been implemented in 1952; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Gandhi Memorial Trust have made a gas plant to produce power from the local refuse, and if so, what action the Government propose to take to popularize such plants in the villages for production of cheap power?

A.—(a) The information is as follows:—

	1951.	1952.
Number of applications received (for the supply of iron and steel).	1,443	1,605
Number of cases in which help was given.	1,057	1,280

(b) A statement ^a is appended.

(c) The Government have no information.

Textile goods used by Government departments.

27 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the varieties of textile goods and their quantities in yards that are being consumed by the various consuming departments of the Government; and

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(b) the quality particulars of those varieties (information to be furnished in the following form) :—

- (1) Name of the variety;
- (2) Dimensions of the unit (width in inches and length in yards);
- (3) Type of weave;
- (4) Colour;
- (5) Count of warp;
- (6) Count of weft;
- (7) Ends for inch;
- (8) Picks per inch; and
- (9) Price paid per yard or unit?

A.—(a) The varieties of textile goods and the quantity consumed by the various departments during 1951-52 are given in the statement ^a enclosed.

(b) The detailed particulars are not readily available in certain departments. The Government consider that the time and labour involved in collecting the information required will not be commensurate with the public interests served.

Harijan hostels.

28 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Harijan hostels subsidized by the Harijan Welfare department in 1952; and

(b) the number of Harijan students studying in various high schools and colleges who are in receipt of residential scholarships in the State of Madras?

A.—(a) & (b) It is presumed that the particulars required are for the year 1951-52. A statement ^b is placed on the table of the House.

Grow More Food Campaign.

29 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amount of money expended by the Government on account of Grow More Food Campaign in each district of the State except Malabar since April 1943 and inclusive of March 1952?

A.—The particulars have to be gathered from the various districts and from the heads of departments concerned. The Government consider that the time and labour involved in the collection of the data will not be

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 554-558 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix III on page 558 infra.

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commensurate with any public purpose the information is likely to serve. The hon. Member's attention is, however, invited to a brochure brought out by the Director of Information in the year 1951 showing the achievements under the Grow More Food Campaign during the five years from 1947-48 for each of the districts in the local languages.

Relief to orchard growers of Rajampet taluk, Cuddapah district.

30 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state with reference to starred question No. 28 answered on 3rd July 1952 on the floor of the House, what steps the Government took to relieve the distress of the orchard growers of the Rajampet taluk, Cuddapah district?

A.—Rajampet taluk is not an area where acute distress prevails due to drought and there is no proposal to grant any relief to the orchard growers of that taluk.

Exemption from payment of kist to the peasants of Chirakkal taluk.

31 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have received any report from the Collector of Malabar recommending the exemption of the payment of kist, varam and pattam by the peasants of Ramapuram Pazayamgadi in Chirakkal taluk in North Malabar as their paddy crop was destroyed by the entry of salt water?

A.—No.

Minimum wages for industrial employees.

32 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISAMI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) in how many industries in the State minimum wages were fixed for the employees; and

(b) the names of such industries and other details thereof?

A.—(a) & (b) Minimum wages have been fixed in respect of the employments specified below :—

(1) Employment in any woollen carpet-making or shawl-weaving establishment.

(2) Employment in any rice mill, flour mill or dhall mill.

(3) Employment in any tobacco (including bidi-making) manufactory.

(4) Employment in any plantation, that is to say, any estate which is maintained for the purpose of growing cinchona, rubber, tea or coffee.

(5) Employment in any oil mill.

(6) Employment under any local authority.

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(7) Employment on road construction or in building operations.

(8) Employment in stone-breaking or stone-crushing.

(9) Employment in any mica works.

(10) Employment in public motor transport.

(11) Employment in tanneries and leather manufactory.

Extent of waste lands in Chingleput district.

33 Q.—SRI M. DHARMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of acres of lands lying waste in Chingleput district talukwar in the year 1940 and in the year 1952 exclusive of communal poramboke lands;

(b) how many acres were assigned to political sufferers since 1940;

(c) how many acres were assigned to ryots other than the Harijans possessing more than three acres of lands of their own since 1940;

(d) how many acres were assigned to Harijans since 1940; and

(e) how many acres are being cultivated without assignment or permission?

A.—(a) The information is not available.

(b) 1,832-38 acres.

(c) to (e) The information is not available.

Selection of candidates by the Madras Public Service Commission.

34 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state how many candidates out of the 1,020 candidates selected by the Madras Public Service Commission in years preceding the year 1950-51 and who remained unprovided with jobs on 31st March 1951 (vide page 3 of the Annual Report for 1950-51 of the Madras Public Service Commission) remained so on—

(1) 31st March 1952; and

(2) 31st October 1952?

A.—Out of the 1,020 candidates who remained unprovided for on 31st March 1951, 961 were provided for before September 1952. The remaining 59 candidates were brought on to the new lists of candidates prepared on the results of the examinations held in 1952. Actual figures regarding the number of candidates unprovided for on the 31st March and 31st October 1952 are not available.

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Refund of fees by the Madras Public Service Commission.

35 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applicants for competitive examination for Madras Ministerial Service who were not admitted to the examinations, i.e., 2,355 and 3,269, respectively, in 1949 and 1950 (vide page 3 of the Annual Report of the Madras Public Service Commission for 1950–51) and of 424 absentees in 1950 (vide page 37 of the same report) in how many cases the fees were refunded in 1949 and 1950 as per provisions of G.O. Ms. No. 1612, Public (Services), dated 14th August 1940, to those who could not sit for the examination; and what amounts were so respectively refunded;

(b) how many candidates applied for the competitive examination held for the Madras Ministerial Service in 1951 and 1952 by the Madras Public Service Commission; and of those how many were admitted to sit for the examination in 1951 and 1952 and of those admitted to sit for the examinations, how many were absentees in 1951 and 1952 from the examinations; and

(c) what amount was refunded and to how many applicants for competitive examinations referred to in (b) under the provisions in G.O. Ms. No. 1612, Public (Services), dated 14th August 1940?

A.—(a) Out of the candidates who were not admitted for the competitive examination for the Madras Ministerial Service in 1949 and 1950, refund of fees was sanctioned to 32 candidates in 1950 in accordance with the instructions in G.O. Ms. No. 1612, Public (Services), dated 14th August 1940. Of the 32 candidates to whom the fees were refunded, 23 candidates were selected supplementally for appointment to the same service on the results of the competitive examination held in the previous year (1949) and hence they were not required to sit for the examination once again. Refund was sanctioned in the remaining nine cases as the absence was due to causes for which the candidates were not responsible, such as illness, etc. The total amount refunded is Rs. 320.

(b) & (c) The information is furnished in the statement below :—

Particulars.	Years.	
	1951.	1952.
(a) Number of candidates who applied for admission to the Ministerial Services examination	3,168	11,862
(b) Number of candidates admitted to the examination	2,486	10,332

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Particulars.	Years.	
	1951.	1952.
(c) Number of absentees ..	55	673
(d) Amount of fees refunded and to how many applicants ..	Rs. 400 to 40 applicants.	Rs. 1,450 to 145 applicants

Habitual offenders' settlements.

36 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state with reference to answer to unstarred question No. 36 on 25th November 1952—

(a) what are the names of the establishments employing inmates of habitual offenders' settlements asked for in (c) of question No. 36; and

(b) how many children confined to Sitanagaram and Stuartpuram Settlements were lent to establishments for labour outside the settlement?

A.—(a) The names of the establishments employing the inmates of habitual offenders' settlements are—

Aziznagar.—(1) Public Works Department establishments engaged in road repair work, etc.

(2) Private landowners, during agricultural season.

Sidhapuram.—Nil.

Sithanagaram.—Public Works Department establishments engaged in anicut works.

Stuartpuram.—Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Chirala.

(b) None were lent to establishments for labour outside the settlements.

Nominations to Advisory Committees.

37 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether instructions were issued by the Government to the various departments to invite only Congressmen to public functions and to nominate only such persons to the Advisory Committees constituted by the Government;

(b) whether instructions of the type in (a) were issued before 31st March 1952; and

(c) whether the Government reversed the instructions and, if so, what are the instructions now in vogue?

A.—(a) to (c)—No such instructions were ever issued either before 31st March 1952 or after and there has been no need to issue any reversing orders.

II.—MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have to announce to the House that I have received the following messages from the Hon. the Chairman of the Madras Legislative Council, dated 27th March 1953 :—

* I transmit a copy of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Madras Supplementary Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1953) as agreed to by the Council without any amendment and signed by me.' "

“ May I know from the Hon. Leader of the House whether it is the intention to finish the business of the House by 11 o'clock? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Yes, Sir. It has been agreed, I think, in consultation with the leaders concerned that if possible we should rise at 11 o'clock.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Is it on account of Aruvathimooavar festival? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ It has nothing to do with it. I think the House is sufficiently tired of the discussion.”

THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Appropriation Bill ^a, 1953, and move—

'That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.'

" In view of the fact that the discussion on this is going to be very short and sweet I propose to reserve what I have got to say to the reply stage, if necessary."

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The motion is—

‘ That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

*SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—“అధ్యక్ష, ఈ Appropriation Bill మీద విమర్శిస్తాను దర్శితచర్యలు మీ అవుతుంది. వివిధ విషయాలమీద యింకా వరకే పలువురు సభ్యులు వారివారి అభిప్రాయాలను తెలియజేసి యున్నారు. ఆ విషయాలనే మరల ప్రభుత్వంవారి దృష్టికి లేదలచినాను. ఇప్పుడున్న పరిపాలనా యంత్రాంగము యొక్క స్వరూపాన్ని మార్చుట అత్యవసరం. వెనుకటి రోజులలో బ్రిటీష్ ప్రభుత్వం వారి ఆవసరాలకు అనుగుణమైన విధంగా ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రాంగం సృష్టించబడింది ఎంతవరకు ప్రజాసామాన్యానికి ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలలో సంబంధముండరాదనే విధానాన్ని అనుసరించి ఈ యంత్రాంగం సృష్టించబడింది.”

MR. SPEAKER:—"I find there is too much noise in the House and I am not able to hear the Hon. Member. Order, order. The hon. Member may continue his speech."

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* SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—“ఈనాడు మనదేశంలో ప్రజాస్వామ్య ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పడింది. ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలను ప్రజలు ఆర్థంచేసుకొనుటకు, ప్రభుత్వ దోషాలు ప్రజలతో సన్నిహిత సంబంధాలు కలిగిఉండుటకు వీలుగా ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రాంగాన్ని సవరించాలి.

“ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం త్వరలో విస్తృతమవుతుంది. ఈ తరుణంలో ఆంధ్ర తమిళ వైషమ్యాలను పెంచే వైఖరిని ఎవ్వరూ ప్రదర్శించరాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఉద్యోగులకు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి కేటాయించే విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం ఎటువంటి అనుమానాలకు తావివ్వరాదని కోరుతున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర ఉద్యోగులను శలభ పెట్టింది వారికి juniorలు అయిన కొందరు తమిళ ఉద్యోగులకు ప్రమాదాలు ఇస్తున్నట్లు వినిపిస్తోంది. ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వంవారు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని ఆంధ్రులకు ఎట్టి అన్యాయం జరుగకుండా చూడవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను.

“రాష్ట్ర విభజనను సాకుగా తీసుకొని ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలలోని ఎన్నో minor irrigation scheme లను, electricity scheme లను ప్రభుత్వంవారు నిషేధించేశారు. ఇదిచూసి ఆక్రమమైనట్టిది నట్టదామికి మనముంటి విధానం. అనేక minor irrigation పనులపై ఇంతవరకు 50 లేక 60 వేల రూపాయలవరకు ఖర్చుచేసి ఉన్నప్పటికీ వాటిని నిలిపివేశారు. ఇలాకాలం సాంఘికమ్యోజ్జావుగనే ఈ పనులను పూర్తిచేయకపోయినట్లైతే ఇంతవరకు ఖర్చుచేసినది వృథాఅయిపోతుంది. వాసలు కురిస్తే చెరువుకట్టలు, కాలువలు, తూములు మొదలైనవి పాడైపోతాయి. కాబట్టి ఈ పనులను ఈ వేసవిలోనే పూర్తిచేయవలెనని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

“సాగుకు లాభియైన బంజర భూములను స్వంత భూమిలేని వేదరైతులకు, వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు ఇచ్చే విషయంలో ఈ ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానం చాలా లోపభూయిష్టంగా ఉన్నది. దీనివల్ల వేదవాసలో ఆందోళన చెలరేగుతుంది. ఈ సమస్యను సక్రమంగాను న్యాయంగాను పరిష్కరించాలి. లేనచో ఆందోళన తప్పదు. తరువాత ప్రతిపక్షంవారు ఆందోళనను, అలాంటివి రెవ్వగొడుతున్నారని నిందించి ప్రయోజనంలేదు. 10, 15 సంవత్సరాలుగా వేదరైతులు ఎంతో వ్యయప్రయాస కోర్చి సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనివచ్చిన భూములనుంచి వారిని ఈనాడు వెడలగొట్ట వాటిని ఈనాడు ఎవరు ఎక్కువ డబ్బు చెలిస్తారో వారికి కట్టబెడతాననడం అన్యాయం అని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి. ఇంతవరకు కష్టపడి బాగుకేసినవారు ఆ భూములలోనుంచి కడలరు. తత్ఫలితంగా అశాంతిరేగిస్తుంది. అట్టి పరిస్థితులకు ప్రభుత్వమే బాధ్యత వహించవలసి ఉంటుంది. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడకుండా ప్రభుత్వం శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవాలి. గ్రామాలలోని వెదదానాస్వాములు, అధికారుల మద్దతుతో వేదవాసించి భూములు బలవంతంగా తీసుకొంటున్న సందర్భాలు ఎన్నో ఉన్నాయి. నాకు తెలిసిన ఒక వేదరైతు 25 సంవత్సరాలుగా సాగుచేస్తున్న భూమిని, ఆ గ్రామమునగులు, తహసీలుదారు మద్దతుతో, తనబంధువుల కొకనికి ఇప్పించాడు ఇటువంటి ఆక్రమాలు అరికట్టకపోతే అశాంతి ప్రబలుతుందనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వం ఇకనైనా గుర్తించవలసిఉంది. ప్రభుత్వంవారు బంజర భూముల assignment ను గురించి issue చేసిన G.O. ను ఉపసంహరించుకొనవలెనని ఎంతోకాలంగా వాటిని సాగు చేస్తున్న రైతులకే ఇప్పించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఈ మధ్య పంచాయతీ జ్యోర్జులకు ఎన్నికలు చేయరైతే పట్టని జరిపించారు. ఇండవల్లి చాలా ప్రమాదాలు సంభవించాయి. గ్రామాలలో కమిటీల పెద్ద పెద్ద పోయినాయి. ప్రస్తుత పంచాయతీ విధానంవల్ల గ్రామాలు తిరిగివచ్చిందని

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கொத்தால்தான் விவசாயிகள் வாழ முடியும் என்ற நிலைமை இருக்கிறது. சுமார் 500 ரூபாய்கள் கிணறு வெட்ட மான்யமாக அளிக்கிறார்கள். அந்த பணத்திற்குமேல் இன்னுமடங்கு லவசு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். உடனேயே தற்பொழுது கிணறு வெட்டப்படவில்லை யென்று காரணம் காட்டி பணத்தைத் தி ருப்பித் தரவேண்டுமென்றால் அவர்களால் முடியாது. நிச்சயமாகப் பணத்திற்காக அவர்கள் சொத்துக்களை ஏலம் போடும்படியாகத் தான் நேரிடுமென்று நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக தொழிலாளர்களுடைய நிலைமையை இன்றையதினம் பார்க்க வேண்டும். மின்சாரவெட்டின் காரணமாக அவர்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு இடத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு தொழிலாளிக்கும் 35 ரூபாய், 25 ரூபாய் என்று சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. கிணறு தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கு மின்சார வெட்டினால் ஐயாயிரம் தொழிலாளர்கள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மதுக்கடை, பாலமிடம், தாழைப்பூத்து போன்ற இடங்களிலுள்ள தொழிற்சாலைகளிலுள்ள தொழிலாளர்கள் பரிம கஷ்டம் சூதால் முடியாது. அவர்களுக்கு முதலாளிகள் எந்தவிதமான உதவியும் செய்ய முன் வராமட்டேன் என்கிறார்கள் மேலும் முதலாளிகளின் லாபத்தைப் பார்த்தால் மிக அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டும் 50 லட்சம், 40 லட்சம் என்று அதற்குக் குறையாமலேயே லாபம் அடைந்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அதற்கு அடிப்படையில் காரணமாக இருந்த தொழிலாளியேதான் அவர்கள் இன்றையதினம் நன்றி விசுவாசமின்றி நடக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ஏபரல் மாதம் நாலாந்தேதி கூட்டம் போட்டிருப்பதைப் பார்க்கிறேன். ஆகவே உண்மையாக, தொழிலாளர்களுடைய நலனில் இந்தச் சர்க்காருக்கு அதிகார இருக்குமானால் கனம் தொழிலாளர் மந்திரி இவ்விஷயத்தில் தலையிட்டு முதலாளிகளுக்கும், தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் சமரசம் ஏற்படுத்தி, தொழிலாளர்கள் வேலையின்றி, சம்பளமின்றி தவிக்காமல் இருக்கச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“உலவி விஷயமாக ஒரு வார்த்தை. ஜில்லாக்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய சகல பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் உள்ள ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு உலவச உணவு கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். உண்மையில் இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தந்தை பட்டோர்கள் ஆதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று எண்ணமிருந்தால் இந்தக் காரியத்தை உடனடியாகச் செய்ய வேண்டும். பஞ்சாயத்து, லோகல் சர்க்கார்களில் மக்கள் தங்களுக்கு, வேண்டியவர்களுக்கு, கைதர்கள் முதலாய்வு போட்டுப் போட்டதன் காரணமாக இன்றையதினம் கிராமம் கிராமமாகப் பல தகராறுகள் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. ஹரிஜன மக்களும், தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களும் வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் அவர்களுக்கு நிறையத் தொந்தரவுகள் கொடுக்கப் படுகின்றன. இதைப் பற்றி கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களிடம் தோல் பஸர் கொல்லியிருப்பார்கள் என்று சினைக்கிறேன். உடனடியாக அவர் ஒரு அவசரச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்து இவர்களுக்கு யாரும் அன்பம் கொடுக்காமல் பார்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். தொழிலாளர்களை வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்காமல், ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கு நிறையத் தொந்தரவுகள் கொடுக்காமல், அவர்கள் குழந்தைகளின் படிப்புக் கட்டுப் போகாமல் இருக்கக்கூடிய உடனடியாக ஒரு அவசரச் சட்டத்தைத் தஞ்சாவூர் பண்ணையாள் சட்டம் மாதிரியாக எங்கெங்கெல்லாம் துதுமாதிரியாக தேர்தலில் விரோதமாக வேட்டைப் போட்டார்கள் என்பதற்காக தொந்தரவு அளிக்கிறார்களோ அந்தந்த இடங்களுக்கு எல்லாம் கொண்டு வந்தாக வேண்டுமென்று முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களை மன்றாடிக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ஒரு இடத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வந்தால் நன்றாக வேலை செய்யும். எல்லா இடத்திற்கும் கொண்டு வந்தால் எல்லாம் கெட்டுப் போகும்.”

*SRI M. PALANIANDI:—“அடுத்த படியாகப் பஞ்ச நிவாரணம். ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாக்களிலும் மக்கள் தவிக்கிறார்கள். ஹரிஜன மக்களும், தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களும் இருக்கக்கூடிய இடங்களில்தான் பஞ்சம் அதிக வேகமாக, அதிகக் கோரமாக இருக்கிறது. ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளும் இது

[Sri M. Palaniandi]

[28th March 1953]

மாதிரியான மக்கள் வசிக்கக்கூடிய சேரிகளுக்குச் சென்று பார்த்து சர்க்காருக்கு ரிப்போர்ட் அனுப்புவது கிடையாது. ஆகவே தபவ்செய்து ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலுமுள்ள கலெக்டர்களை சேரிகளுக்குச் சென்று பஞ்ச நிலைமை எப்படியிருக்கிறதென்பதைப் பார்த்து சர்க்காருக்கு ரிப்போர்ட் அனுப்பும்படியாக உத்திரவு போடவேண்டுமென்று உங்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக ஒரு முக்கியமான விஷயம். நாட்டின் தற்போதைய பொருளாதார நிலைமையில் இது பொம்பவும் அவசியம் கவனிக்க வேண்டியதாகும். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கும் மகாத்மா காந்தி அவர்களுக்கும் நடந்த ஒரு சம்பாஷணையைப் பற்றி, இவர்கள் இரண்டு பேருக்கும் அதயந்த நண்பரான ஸ்ரீ சந்தர்லால் என்பவர்கள் ஒரு விஷயத்தைச் சொன்னார்கள். மந்திரிகளின் சம்பளத்தைப் பற்றி விவாதம் நடந்த பொழுது சாதாரணமாக மந்திரிகள் 500 ரூபாய் சம்பளம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டிருந்தால் நமது ராஜாஜியைப் பரன்றவர்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் 75 ரூபாயாகத்தான் நிர்ணயிக்க வேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் சிக்கன வாழ்க்கை வாழ்பவர்கள். நடத்தை பிசகாதவர்கள். அனாதையமான செலவுகளைக் குறைத்துக் கொண்டு, பொம்பவும் எளிதான வாழ்க்கை நடத்தக்கூடியவர்கள் என்பதாகப் பேசுவார்தைதான் நடந்தருப்பதாக அவர்கள்தான் சொன்னார்கள். அப்படியிருக்கும்பொழுது, மிக எளிய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகின்ற கனம் ராஜாஜியை தலைமையாகக் கொண்ட ஒரு சர்க்காரில், நாட்டில் எங்கு தாலும் பஞ்சம் பரவிக்கொண்டு வரும்கொழுது, நாட்டில் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் நீடித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் பொழுது, நாட்டில் முக்கியமான அவசியமான நிர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களையெல்லாம் எடுத்து நடத்தவேண்டியதிருக்க பண மில்லை பணமில்லையென்று சொல்பப்டு வருகின்ற இந்தக் காலத்தில், மேன்மைதங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தையா இன்னும் பல லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் இன் உயர்த்திக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். இதை அவசியமான செலவாக சர்க்காராருகிறது. ஆனால் இன்றையதினம் மக்கள் அர்ப்பிக்கருதவில்லை அவர்களிடம் இந்தக் கஷ்டகாலத்திலும்கூட வரிசைய விடாமல் வாங்கிக் கொண்டு இதுமாதிரியான வெட்டிச் செலவை சர்க்கார் செய்து கொண்டிருப்பதாகத்தான் அவர்கள் கருதுகிறார்கள். இதனால் ஒரு பெரிய இயக்கமே கிளம்பப்போகிறது. அதுவும் யாருடைய சம்பளத்தை சர்க்கார் அவசியமென்று கருதி உயர்த்தியிருக்கிறதோ அவர்கள் பொதுமக்களின் மத்தியில் ஒரு சமயம் என்ன சொல்லியிருக்கிறார் என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். டால்மியாபுரத்தில் கவர்னர் அவர்களுக்கு டால்மியாவால் ஒரு வெள்ளி டேழைமல் வரவேற்பு கொடுத்தகாலத்தில் மென்மை தங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்கள், ‘அதெல்லாம் எனக்கு வேண்டாம். நான் ஒரு மத்தியபதர வகுப்பினன். என்னுடைய ஊரில் எனக்கு ஒரு சிறு வீடு தான் இருக்கிறது. இவைகளையெல்லாம் அங்கே கொண்ட போய் வைத்துக் கொள்ளக்கூட இடம் கிடையாது,’ என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார் அப்படிப்பட்ட மத்தியபதர வகுப்பிலிருந்து வந்த ஒருவருக்குத்தான் அதிகப்படியான அலவன்ஸ் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நன் கேட்கிறேன்? ஆக வ இதுமாதிரியாக வீணாக மக்களின் பணத்தை விரயம் செய்யக்கூடாது. இந்தப் பணத்தைப் பஞ்சம் பரவி வரும் இக்காலத்தில், விவசாயிகளுக்கு வரி வஜா செய்வதின் மூலமும், தக்காய்க் கடன் அளிப்பதின் மூலமும் மக்களுக்கே அளிக்க வேண்டும். நிலமில்லாதவர்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுத்து அவர்கள் அதை உழுது விவசாயம் செய்பதற்கு வகையில் பண உதவியும் செய்ய வேண்டும். நல்ல நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகளையெல்லாம் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“நீங்கள் கடைசி ஸ்டேஜில், பட்ஜெட் ஆரம்ப விவாதத்தில் ப்பசவதுபோல பேசுகிறீர்கள்.”

* SRI M. PALANIANDI:—“அப்பொழுது எனக்குப் பேச சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்காததால்தான் நான் இப்பொழுது அவைகளைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஆகவே அடுத்தபடியாக ரோடு போடுதல், ஏரி குளம் போன்றவைகளை மராமத்துச் செய்தல் முதலிய எல்லா வேலைகளையும் இந்தப் பஞ்ச காலத்

28th March 1953]

[Sri M. Palaniandi]

தில் எடுத்துச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று மன்றாடிக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இன்றையதினம் பஞ்சத்தால் பதிக்கப்பட்ட மக்கள், நிலமற்ற தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள், வேலையை ஆழ்ந்து தவிக்கும் நெசவாளி மக்கள் இவர்கள் எல்லாம் மிகவும் மோசமான நிலைமையில் இயங்கிறார்கள். சனம் ராஜாஜி சர்க்கார் வந்திருக்கிறது. தற்பொழுது அம்மினிஸ்ட்ரேஷன் நன்றாக நடக்க ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இந்தக் காலத்தில் தங்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் நிவாரணம் கிடைக்குமென அவர்கள் எண்ணிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நெசவாளிகளுடைய குறைகளை நீக்க சென்னை சர்க்கார் கரைபட்டபுடையை, வேஷ்டிகளை கைததறிக் கே உதவ வேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானம் போட்டபொழுது சம்பதியுள்ள எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களும் அதை ஆதரித்தார்கள். மெசவாளி மக்கள் தங்களுக்கு ஏதோ பெரிய அலுவலகம் வாப்போகிறதென்று சந்தேகப்பட்டார்கள். ஆனால் சென்னை சர்க்காரின் கோரியையை மத்திய சர்க்கார் புறக்கணித்துவிட்டார்கள். சென்னை சர்க்கார் கோரியபடி முழுவதும் அனுமதிக்காமல் 40 சத விதிகம் மாத்திரம் ஒதுக்க ஒப்புக்கொண்டார்கள். இதனால் நம் மாகாண நெசவாளிகளின் நிலைமை துன்பமும் உயரவில்லை. யென்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் உணர்வோம். அப்படியிருக்கும்பொழுது நம் மாகாண கேட்கிக்கைக்கு மத்திய சர்க்கார் இணங்காவிட்டால் அவர்களுடன் போராட்டம் நடத்த நமது கனம் ராஜாஜி இன்றையதினம் முனாலுக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்றுதான் மக்கள் விரும்புகிறார்கள். அவருக்குப் பின்னணியாக, அவருக்குப் பக்க பலமாக இந்தச் சபையிலுள்ள 37½ அங்கத்தினர்களும் இருப்பார்கள் என்று நான் அவருக்கு உறுதி கூற நான் விரும்புகிறேன். பரிபுஷ்டி ஏகாதிபத்திய காலத்தில் வெளிமாட்டுத் துணியை மறிமல் செய்த உப்பு சத்யாபகிரகம் போன்ற இயக்கத்தை நடத்திவந்தான் அவர். ஆகவே அவருக்குப் போராட்டம் புதிதல்ல. ஆகவே அவர் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துடன் பேராட்சித்தைத் தொகுக்க வேண்டும். நாங்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் காலநடையாக டெல்லி வரை வேண்டுமா அலும் மறியல் செய்து கொண்டு போகத் தயார் என்பதை இந்தச் சத்தர்ப்பத்தில் அவருக்குத் தெரியப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். அவர் அதை உயக்கத்தைத் தவிரைம தாங்கி நடத்த உடனே முன் வரவேண்டுமாம். மத்திய சர்க்கார் மில் துணிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் போட்டுத் தருவதாகச் சொல்லும் பணமே நமக்குத் தேவையில்லை. நம்நாட்டு நெசவாளிகளின் நிலைமையை உயர்த்துவதற்கு நம் போராட்டத்தை நடத்தித்தான் ஆகவேண்டுமாம். நம்முடைய கேட்கிக்கைகள் எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தை ஆணங்க வைத்தாக வேண்டும். மேலும் குறிப்பாக மத்திய அரசாங்கம் நமது மாகாணத்தை எல்லாவகையிலும் அலட்சியம் செய்கிறது என்பதற்குப் பல உதாரணங்களைக் கூற முடியும். பல கலை நிபுணர்கள் வடக்கிலிருந்து தெற்கு வந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு ரயில்வே கன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷன்கள் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். பிரிதி விராஜ் வந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு என்ஸைன் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் நமது நவாப ராஜமாணிக்கமோ, டி. கே. எஸ். சகோதரர்களை வடக்கே செல்லும் பொழுது இவர்களுக்குக் கன்ஸைன் கொடுக்க மறுக்கப்படுகிறது. இவர்கள் டெல்லிக்குச் சென்று நாட்டை நடத்த வேண்டுமென்றால் இவர்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான சலுகையும் காட்டப்படவில்லை. ஆதாமதரியாக அவர்கள் தென்னிந்தியர்கள், அவர்களுடைய கேட்கிக்கைகளை உதாசினம் செய்துதான் வருகிறார்கள் என்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் உணர்ந்து கொண்டாக வேண்டும். இதற்கான நடவடிக்கை இந்தச் சர்க்கார் உடனே எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் மன்றாடிக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக எங்களுடைய உடையார்பாளையம் தாலுக்காவில் தண்ணீர் பாயும் வழிபெற்ற நிலப்பரப்பு மிகவும் சொற்பம் அது நந்தையார் வாய்க்கால் என்ற கழி நீர் திட்டம். இதனால் ஒரு ஐயாயிரம் ஏக்கருக்கு தண்ணீர் பாயும். ஆனால் இதற்குக் கொஞ்சம் கொள்ளிடத்திலிருந்து தண்ணீர் விடுவதற்கு குப்பிரண்டு இன்ஜினியர் அவர்கள் வரைக்கும் மனுக்கள் போட்டும் எந்தவிதமான பயனும் இல்லாமல் போய்விட்டது. அதில்தண்ணீர் விட்டால் லாஸ்தடி, உடையார்பாளையம் போன்ற தாலுக்கைகளுக்கு மிகவும் உபயோகமாக இருக்கும். ஆனால் அதற்குத் தண்ணீர் விட்டால் தஞ்சாவூர் பாசனம் கெட்டுவிடுமென்று தஞ்சாவூரிலுள்ள பெரிய பெரிய கிராமத்தார்கள் அதிகாரிகள் இந்தக் காரியத்தைச் செய்யவிடாமல்

[Sri M. Palaniandi]

[28th March 1953]

தடுத்தவிடுகிறார்கள். இதைப் பற்றி ரெவினயூ மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். அவரும் கல்கட்டரைக் கலந்துகொண்டு எப்படியாவது அந்தப் பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள நிலங்களைக் காப்பாற்றியாக வேண்டும். ஆகவே நந்தையார் வாய்க்காலுக்கு உடனே கொள்ளிடத்திலிருந்து தண்ணீர் விட்டு அங்கு இருக்கும் ஏழை சிறு விவசாயிகளினுடைய குடும்பத்தைக் கவண்டும், ஆகவே உடனடியாக இதில்களம் பராமத்து மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். நாங்களை, 21 ஏராமத்தில் உள்ள விவசாயி மக்களே, வாய்க்காலை வெட்டித் தண்ணீரை எடுத்துக் கொண்டுபோகத் தயாராக இருக்கிறோம். பத்து நாட்களுக்கு முன்று நாட்கள் தண்ணீர் எங்களுக்குக் கெடுதலால் போதும் இந்த நிலங்கள் எல்லாம் தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் காய்ந்து போகாது காப்பாற்றிவிட முடியும். இதைப் பற்றி கமக்டர், பராமத்து இலாக்கா சூப்பிரண்டு போன்ற வர்களிடம் விண்ணம் செய்துகொண்டும் கூட அரசாங்க உத்தரவு எங்களுக்குக் கிடைப்பதென்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இதற்கான உத்தரவை சர்க்கார் போட வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI S. SOMAYAJULU :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தின் மீது நடக்கும் விவாதத்தில் நமமுடைய உள்ளூர் குறைகளியெல்லாம் தருவித் துருவிக் கூறிகொண்டே போனால் அது ‘அனுமார் வால்’, மாதிரியாக நண்டு கொண்டேபோகும்.

(At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

“ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவின் பிரச்சினையும் ஒவ்வொரு விதமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நானும் கூடுமானவரையில் வேறு விஷயங்களைத் தொடராமல் சுருகிய முறையிலே நிர்வேகிளந்த கூற முயற்சிக் கிறேன். ஆகவே வரவு செலவு திட்ட விவாதத்தின் மீது முதலில் பேச என்னக்குச் சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்காததால் என்னக்கு நேரம் சிறிது அதிகமாக கொடுக்கும்படியாகவும் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“சாதாரணமாக இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் இறுதியாக வந்திருக்கும் இந்த Appropriation Bill-ல் ஒரே புதிய பாணியிலே, புரட்சிகரமான முறையிலே, அல்லது நவநவமான புதுத் திட்டங்களுடைய இந்தச் சென்னை சர்க்காரின் திட்டத்தில் போத்து சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படவில்லை யென்றால் அதன் காரணம் என்ன? கீதா சாஸ்திரத்தை உலகுக்கு விளக்கிய ஒரு மேன்தயால், சர்க்கரணை தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கு அறிமுகப்படுத்திய நமது ராஜாஜி அவர்களின் தலைமையில் இயங்குகின்ற ஒரு சர்க்காரின் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் புதியான, புரட்சிகரமான, நவநவமான திட்டங்கள் எதுவும் சோக்கப்படவில்லையென்றால் அதல் எதோ ஒரு காரணம் இருக்கிறது. எங்கேயோ ஒரு இடத்தில் தப்பு இருக்கிறதென்றுதான் அர்த்தமாகும். அந்தத் தப்பு என்னவாக இருக்க முடியுமென்பதை கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் சற்று கிந்வுத்தப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பஞ்சம் பரவிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. மழையில்லாததினால் விவசாயம் பெய் முடியாமல் பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கான மோகன் வேலையழந்து தவிக்கிறார்கள். நெசவாளிகளின் பரிதாபக் குரல் நாம் கேட்கின்றோம். விலவாசிகள் விஷம்போல் ஏறிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இவ்விதமாக பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கான பேர்கள் வேலையிழந்து தவிக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு சூழ்நிலையில், பஞ்சத்தினால் மக்கள் தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும்போதும் விலவாசிகள் ஒரு புறம் விஷம்பால் ஏறிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பொறுதும், அதே சமயத்தில் மக்கள் வாங்கும் மக்கள் வேலையிழந்து ஊர் ஊராகப் பிச்சை வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கும் ஒரு சகதியை இழந்து தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் சந்தர்ப்பத்திலும், நெசவாளி மக்கள் வேலையிழந்து ஊர் ஊராகப் பிச்சை வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கும் ஒரு அசாதாரணமான சூழ்நிலைமும், எந்தச் சர்க்காராயிருந்தாலும் சரி இதை விட புரட்சிகரமான, கவர்ச்சிகரமான, புதியதான வரவு செலவுத் திட்டங்களைச் சமர்ப்பிக்க முடியாதென்று நான் சொல்வேன். அதேபோல் எப்படிப்பட்ட பெருளாதார நிபுணராக இருந்தாலும் சரி, அல்லது விஞ்ஞான தாக்க சாஸ்திர ரீதியில் எப்படிப்பட்ட மேதாவியாக இருந்தாலும் சரி இதை ஒப்புக்

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கொண்டுதான் ஆகவேண்டும். இதை விட்டு விட்டு, இன்று ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் நாடின் உண்மையான நிலவரத்தையும், யதார்த்த நிலைமையும் புரிந்து கொள்ளாமல் 'உதைச் செய்யல்லை', 'இதைச் செய்ய வில்லையென்று' குறைகளை மாத்திரம் சொல்லிக்கொண்ட போவது ஞால யாருக்கும் லாபமில்லை. கூடியவரையில் இந்தச் சர்க்கார் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைத் தயாரிக்கும்பொழுது எந்தந்த இனத்தில் உடையதாக அதிக நிவாரணம் அளிக்கவேண்டுமோ அந்தந்த இனங்களுக்கு எல்லாம் மிகவும் அதிகமாகத்தான் பணம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. வெகு சமீபத்திலேயே ஆதி மாகாணம் ஏற்பட்ட போகிறது. இப்பொழுது தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் இடைக்காலத் திட்டம்தான். ஆகவே மாகாணம் அமைக்கப்பட்டவுடன் விரிவான திட்டத்தை, நவநவமான திட்டத்தை, புரட்சிகரமான திட்டத்தை அவர்கள் அவர்கள் ராஜ்யத்திற்கு தயாரித்துக்கொள்ளலாம். அதன் குறுக்கே யாரும் நிற்கவில்லை. நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய கனம் ராஜ்ய அமைச்சரின் தலைமையில் இயங்குகிற இந்தச் சர்க்கார், நிச்சயமாக ஆந்திர மாகாணம் பிரிந்து நாட்டில் குழப்பமும், அவசர நிலைமையும் மறைந்தவுடன் அமைதியாக மக்களின் நலனை எண்ணி, பல புதிய திட்டங்களை வகுத்து, இந்த மாகாணத்தை மற்ற மாகாணங்கள் எல்லாம் புகழக்கூடிய வகையில், இந்த மாகாணம் மற்ற மாகாணங்களுக்கு எல்லாம் வழிகாட்டியாக இருக்கும் வகையில் பல திட்டங்களை வகுத்துக் கொடுப்பார் என்று நிச்சயமாக நாம் எல்லோரும் நம்பலாம். ஆகவே இன்னும் ஒரு மாத காலம் நமது நண்பர்கள் எல்லோரையும், 'ஒன்றுமே இந்தச் சர்க்கார் செய்யவில்லை,' யென்று குற்றம் சாட்டுகிற கனம் மெம்பர்கள் எல்லோரையும், பொறுத்திருந்து பார்க்கச் சொல்லுகிறேன். அவசர பட்டால் பயனில்லை. அவசரப்பட்டுச் செய்யும் காரியங்கள் எல்லாம் 'அவசரக் கோலம்' அள்ளித் தெளித்து போல், 'உருப்படியில்லாமல் போய்' விரும் என்பதை நாம் மறந்துவிடக்கூடாது. தற்போது இருக்கக்கூடிய குழப்ப நிலையில் எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் சர்க்காரை குற்றம் சாட்டவேண்டுமென்ற மனப்பான்மையை விட்டு விட்டு, இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலவரத்தை தங்கள் கட்சிக்குப் பிரசார பக்கபலமாகச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளாமல், சர்க்கார் இப்பிரச்சினைகளை வெற்றிபெறாமல் சமாளித்தபின் இந்தச் சர்க்கார் எப்படி நடக்கிறதென்று பார்க்கும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சில விஷயங்களை மாத்திரம் நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். குறிப்பாக அப்போபிரியேஷன் பில் மூலமாக நமது நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கோரியிருக்கும் தொகை இருபது கோடியே, என்பதற்கு லக்ஷத்து, இருபத்தெட்டாயிரத்து, ஐநூறு ரூபாய்கள். இதை ஒரு அதிகப்படியான தொகை என்று நாம் கருதுவதற்கில்லை. குறிப்பாக அவர்கள் எந்தந்த இனத்தில் அந்தப் பணத்தைக் கோருகிறார்கள் என்று நாம் பார்க்க வேண்டும். ரூ. 2,29,700 ரூபாய்கள் மதுவிலக்கு மந்திரி அவர்கள் கோரியிருக்கிறார்கள். இது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமானது. கள்ளச்சாராயம் அங்கு காய்ச்சுகிறார்கள். இங்கு காசுகிறார்கள். சர்க்காரின் மதுவிலக்குக் கொள்கை நல்லதாக இருந்தாலும் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்துவது போதாது. இன்னும் மதுவிலக்கு அதிகாரிகள் ஐராயக் கூட்டுகொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் புகார் கூறும் இந்தக் கலத்தில், கனம் மதுவிலக்கு மந்திரி அவர்கள், மதுவிலக்கு அதிகாரிகளின் போக்கு வரத்துச் செலவிற்காகவும், கார், லாரி போன்றவைகளின் செலவிற்காகவும் கொஞ்சம் அதிகமான பணம் கேட்பதை நாம் மறுக்க முடியாது. நல்ல முறையில் கனம் மதுவிலக்கு மந்திரி மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்த வேண்டுமென்றால் அவருக்கு வேண்டிய பணத்தை நாம் ஒதுக்கிக் கொடுத்துத் தானே ஆகவேண்டும். ஆகவே அவர் கோரியிருக்கிற இரண்டு லக்ஷத்து, இருபத்தென்பதாயிரம். சொச்ச ரூபாய்களையும் அனுமதித்ததாக வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அதற்கடுத்தபடியாக வன இலாக்கா; காட்டு இலாக்கா மந்திரி ரூ. 9,30,700 கோரியிருக்கிறார்கள். ரேஷன் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும் உணவுப் பொருள்களின் விலை ஏறிவிட்டதாலும், இதுவரையில் ரகித்து

[Sri S. Somayajulu]

[28th March 1953]

வாப்படும் கால்நடைகளுக்கு உணவு வாங்கிப் போடுவதினாலும், இன்னும் இதுமாதிரியான விஷயங்களினால் செலவு அதிகமாகிறதென்று குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இது அதிகப்படியான செலவு என்று சொல்வதற்கு லீலா காடு இல காலிற்கு முக்கியமாக வேண்டிய கால்நடைகளையும், மிருகங்களையும் ரகசிக்கக் கொஞ்சம் அதிகப் பணம் செலவு செய்தாலும் அவைகளை நல்ல முறையில் பாதுகாக்கவேண்டிய பொறுப்பு நமக்கு இருக்கிறது. அந்தவாயிலை ஜீவனங்களை ரகசிக்க வேண்டிய பொறுப்பு இருப்பதின் காரணமாக இம் சம்பந்தமாக செலவுக்கும் பணத்திற்கு தடை ஏதுவும் சொல்ல முற்படாவிட்டாலும் சர்க்காருக்கு உன்னொரு மாற்று யோசனையை நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். குறிப்பாக இன்றையதினம் தாடைப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் இருந்த அரிசி ஏன் வீணாகிவிட்டது என்று கேள்வி கேட்டுக் கொடுப்போமோ பல மெம்பர்கள் பல வகையாகப் பேசினார்கள். 'சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கும் அரிசி ரொம்பவும் மக்கிப்போனது, புழுத்துப்போனது. அதை எந்த மனிதர்களும் சாப்பிடமாட்டார்கள். அதைச் சர்க்கார் நியாயவிலைக் கடைகள் மூலமாக விற்பனை செய்வதை நிறுத்தவேண்டும்' என்பதாகவெல்லாம் பேசினார்கள். நானும் உண்மையில் சர்க்காருக்கு ஒரு யோசனை கூற விரும்புகிறேன். அப்படிப்பட்ட மக்கிப்போன, புழுத்துப்போன அரிசியை நியாயவிலைக் கடைகள் மூலம் மக்களுக்கு விநியோகம் செய்வதை நிறுத்தி, அந்த அரிசி பூராவையும், காட்டு இலாகாவிலுள்ள மிருகங்களுக்கு உணவாக அளிக்கலாமென்றுதான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அதனால் சர்க்காருக்கு லாபம் இருக்கும். மக்களின் குறைகளும் நீங்கும் என்று இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

"அதற்கடுத்தாற்போல பஞ்ச நிவாரணம் சம்பந்தமாக 51 லக்ஷத்து, 22 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்களை சர்க்கார் கோரியிருக்கிறது. இது நியாயமானது. நாட்டில் இருக்கும் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பல பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளை நடத்தியாகவேண்டும். புதியதாக கிணறுகளை வெட்டியாகவேண்டும். சுஞ்சித்தொட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தியாக வேண்டும். மேலும் இவ்வாண்டு தஞ்சை, திருச்சி ஜில்லாக்களில் புயலினால் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் பாதகத்தையும் நாம் நீக்கியிருக்கிறோம். ஆகவே பொதுவாக தமிழ்நாடு பூராவிலும் பவிலும் இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்குவதற்கு சற்போது கோரியிருக்கும், 54,22,000 ரூபாயும் நியாயமானது, அவசியமானது, சபை அதை அங்கீகரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகள் சம்பந்தமாக 93,27,200 ரூபாய்கள் கோரியிருக்கிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் அவசியம். இன்றையதினம் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பஞ்சம் பஞ்சம் என்று கூறுகிறார்கள். எதிர்க்கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் 'இங்கே ஹந்துவிட்டான். அங்கே பஞ்சத்தால் அவன் இறந்துவிட்டான். இவன் உணவு உண்டு பத்து நாளைக்கு மேலாகிறது,' என்றெல்லாம் சர்க்காரின் மேல் புகார்களை சமத்திக்கொண்டு வரும்பொழுது சர்க்கார் துரிதமாகப் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்க உடனடியாக பல நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களையெல்லாம் அமுலாக்கிக் கொடுத்தால்தான் உணவு அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியும். ஆகவே இந்த இனத்திற்கு எவ்வளவு பணம் செலவுமித்தாலும் செலவுமிக் கலாம். குறிப்பாக உடனடியாக பல ஏரிகள், குளங்கள், கண்மாய்கள் போன்ற சிறிய நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களையெல்லாம் செப்பணிட்டுக் கொடுத்தாக வேண்டும். குறிப்பாக எங்கள் ஜில்லா இந்த நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களெல்லாம் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. அதை முதல் மந்திரியினுடைய கவனத்திற்குப் பல திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லா மெம்பர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக மணிமுத்தாறு அணைக்கட்டுத் திட்டம் இருக்கிறது. மேலும் கீரியார், குறுக்குத்தறை, மேலப்பாளையம் பாலம் போன்ற திட்டங்களையெல்லாம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வேலை செய்வேண்டுமென நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும் இந்தச் சமயத்தில் நான் ஒரு விஷயத்தை சர்க்காருக்குச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இன்றையதினம் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் வேலையிலீல. பஞ்சம். அதனால் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று ஜனங்கள் முறையிடுகிறார்கள். கஞ்சித்தொட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தும் யோசனை எனக்குப் பிடிக்கவில்லை. மக்களை வெறும் சோம்பேரிகளாக்கக்கூடாது என்பதுதான் அதற்குக் காரணம். ஆகவே நீங்கள் ஒன்று செய்யுங்கள். அவர்கள் நெசவாளர்களாக இருந்த

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தாலும் சரி, மற்ற யாராக இருந்தாலும் சரி வேலையில்லாதவர்களை யெல்லாம் இந்தப் பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசன அணைக்கட்டுகளை கட்டும் வேலையில் ஈடுபடச் செய்து அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய உணவை சர்க்கார் (காண்டின்னை) ஏற்படுத்தி அதன் மூலம் கொடுத்தால் அவர்களைச் சோம்பேரிகளாக்காமல் நாட்டிற்கு உகந்ததான், நாட்டின் கீழ்மத்திற்கு அடிப்படையான ஒரு காரியத்தில் ஈடுபடச் செய்தவர்களாகவும் ஆவோம். குறிப்பாக ரஷ்யாவைப் பற்றிப் பேசும் பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் இங்கேயிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த நாட்டைப் போல நாட்டிற்கு உகந்ததான், பொதுவான ஒரு காரியத்தில் எல்லா மக்களையும் ஈடுபடச் செய்து இவர்களுக்கு இனமாக காண்டின் மூலமாக உணவு அளிப்பது ரொம்பவும் நல்லதாகும். இதில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பொதுவாக இன்றையதினம் நாம் நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களுக்காக வாங்கியிருக்கும் கடனுக்கு ஒரு கோடியே எட்டு லக்ஷத்தினை முப்பத்தாராயிரத்து ஐநூறு ரூபாய்களை வட்டிக்காகக் கொடுக்கிறோம். 4%, 5% வட்டி கொடுக்கும்பொழுதே இப்படியாகிறது வட்டி. ஆகவே ஒன்றே ஒன்று சொல்லமுடியும். நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் ஸ்திரமான சர்க்காராக இருந்ததால்தான், இப்படி 9½ கோடி ரூபாய்க்குமேல் நாம் ரிசர்வ் பாங்கில் ஓவர் டிராப்ட் வாங்க முடிந்தது. இதை யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாது. இப்படி அத்தியாவசியமான சமயத்தில் வெளியாரின் கடன் நமக்கு உதவியாக இருந்ததுக்காக நாம் இந்த சர்க்காரைப் பாராட்டவேண்டும். வாங்கிய கடனுக்கு ஒரு கோடியே எட்டு லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் சொச்சம் வட்டி கட்டுகிறோம் என்றால் அது ஒன்றும் அதிகமான வட்டியில்லை. பஞ்சத்திலிருந்து நம் நாட்டு மக்களைக் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டுமென்றால் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் இல்லை, 5 கோடி ரூபாய் வட்டி செலுத்தினாலும்கூட கடன் வாங்கித்தான் ஆகவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“மத்திய சர்க்கார் நமது சர்க்காருக்கு 9 லக்ஷம் (இது தேர்தல் செலவு) ரூபாய் கொடுத்ததற்காக நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். பணம் வரவேண்டும், வரவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருக்கும்படி நம்மை விட்டு வைக்காமல் உடனடியாகப் பணம் கொடுத்ததற்காக நான் அவர்களைப் பாராட்டாது இருக்கமுடியாது.

“ஜெயில் நிர்வாகத்திற்கு 20 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் சொச்சம் கேட்கிறார்கள். இது ஒரு அதிகப்படியான தொகையில்லையென்பதைப் பற்றி கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் வெகு அழகாகக் எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். இப்பொழுது இருக்கக் கூடிய நிலவரத்தைக்கொண்டும், மற்ற மாகாணங்கள் இந்த இனத்தில் செலவழிக்கும் பணத்தைக் கணக்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்டும் பார்த்தால் இது நியாயமானது. ரொம்பவும் குறைவானதுதான். ஆகவே இதை எல்லோரும் ஆதரிக்க வேண்டும். இந்த இனத்தில் என் இவ்வளவு பணம் செலவழிக்கிறார்கள் என்று கேட்பவர்கள் கூட ஜெயில்கள் இன்றைய தினம் மிகவும் வசதிக்குறைவாகத்தான் இருக்கிறதென்று புகார் செய்கிறார்கள். தெருவோடு செல்கின்ற திருட்டையும், கூப்பிட்ட உணவளித்து உபசாரம் செய்யும் பரம்பரையில் வாழ்ந்தவர்கள் நாம். விதியின்படிவருவோ, குற்றம் செய்ததின் காரணமாகவோ ஜெயிலில் இருப்பவர்களுக்குப் போதுமான வசதியளிக்காமல் இருக்க நம் மனம் இடம் கொடுக்காது. ஆகவே கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கோரியிருக்கின்ற இந்தத் தொகையையும் ஆதரிக்கத்தான் வேண்டும். ஜெயிலில் இருக்கின்றவர்களுக்கு கைத் தொழில் போன்ற மற்ற தொழில்களும் அளிக்கப்படுகிறது. இருந்தாலும் இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சிறைக்குச் செல்வோர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையை குறைக்க முடியுமா வென்று நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். மதுவிலக்கை வெற்றி கரமாக நடத்த வேண்டுமென்று நாம் முயற்சி செய்தால் சிறைக்குச் செல்பவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை அதிகமாகுமா, குறையுமாவென்றும் தெரியவில்லை. ஆகவே பொதுவாக ஜெயில் இனத்திற்காகக் கோரப்பட்டிருக்கும் தொகை ரொம்பவும் குறைவானது. இதை ஆதரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“போலீஸ் இனத்திற்காக ரூ. 69,91,200 கோரப்படுகிறது. போலீஸ் மானியம் வரும்பொழுதும், ஜூன்மீதாருக்கு காம்பென்ஸேஷன் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்னும் பொழுதும் எதிர்க்கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் ‘நோ’ என்று

[Sri S. Somayajulu]

[28th March 1953]

கோஷமிடுகிறார்கள். எதிர்க்கட்சி நண்பர்களை நான் ஒன்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். போலீஸ் சம்பந்தமாக நமது முதல் மந்திரி கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் எடுத்தக் காட்டியதுபோல, நாம் மற்ற மாகாணங்களைக் காட்டிலும் மிகக் குறைவாகச் செலவழிக்கிறோம். மற்ற மாகாணங்கள் எல்லாம் நம்மைவிட அதிகம்தான் செலவழிக்கின்றன. ஆகவே இந்த இனத்தில் செலவழிக்கும் பணம் விரயமில்லை. குறிப்பாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஆந்திர மாகாணத்தை அமைக்க வேண்டுமென்ற கோரிக்கையோடு பட்டினி கிடந்து செத்த ஸ்ரீ பொட்டி ஸ்ரீராமலுனின் மரணத்திற்குப் பிறகு உடனே நாட்டில் எழுந்த புரட்சி எத்தகையது? கொந்தளிப்பு எத்தகையது? எவ்வளவு அட்டூழியங்களை ரயில்வே நிலையத்திலும், மற்ற இடத்திலும் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அன்றையதினம் நமது ராஜ்யத்திடம் சரியான போலீஸ் பந்தோபஸ்து இல்லாமலிருந்திருந்தால், நாட்டில் என்ன ஏற்பட்டிருக்குமென்று நான் சொல்ல வேண்டியதில்லை. ஒரு பெரிய கொந்தளிப்பில், ஆவேசத்தில் சிக்கியவர்கள் என்ன செய்வார்கள் என்று சொல்லமுடியாது. அவர்கள் உணர்ச்சி வேகத்தில் எதையும் செய்யத் துணிவார்கள். ஆகவே நாட்டில் அமைதியை நிலைநிறுத்த வேண்டுமென்றால் போலீஸ் இலாகாவின் உதவி அவசியம். நமது நாட்டில் தற்பொழுது அந்த இனத்திற்காகச் செலவு செய்யும் பணம் எதுவும் விரயமில்லையென்று நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“ பொதுச்சுகாதாரத்திற்காக 64 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் சொச்சம் கோரியிருக்கிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் அவசியமாகும். எனது நண்பர் ஒருவர் கூறியது போல வைத்திய சாலைகளுக்காகச் செலவு செய்வதைக் காட்டிலும், பொது சுகாதாரத்தில் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தினால்தான் வரும்முன் நோயைக் காப்பது நமக்கு எளிதாகும். ஆகவே பொதுவாக எல்லாத் துறையிலும் நமது சர்க்கார் சரியான முறையில், நவநவமான, புரட்சிகரமான, திட்டங்கள் எதையும் புகுத்தாகாவிட்டாலும், இருக்கக்கூடிய பணத்திற்கு தக்கபடி சிக்கனமான, அதே சமயத்தில் உயர்ந்த லக்ஷியங்களைக் கொண்டதான வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தைச் சமர்ப்பித்ததற்காக நான் அவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். நாம் இருக்கும் சூழ்நிலைமையைக் கெடுத்துவிடாமல், அமைதியாக இருந்து, பதட்டப்படாமலிருந்து, நம் நாடு சபீக்ஷத்தை நோக்கி, சந்தோஷத்தை நோக்கி, அமைதி, ஆனந்தத்தை நோக்கி முன்னேறுவதை பார்க்கவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதே நமக்கும் கேஷமம். நம் நாட்டுக்கும் கேஷமம் உண்டாகுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI P. BAPU NAIDU:—“அந்தஸ்து, ఎలమంచి లావాకాలాని ప్రజలు కొండకట్టలు, విడికాలలు, ముడలైనవాటికి బ్రిడ్జిలులేక చాలా బాధలకు గురి అగుచున్నారు. ప్రాణహానికూడ కలుగుచున్నది. వెంటనే పట్టికల్ప వర్షుని డిమాండ్ మంట్లు వారు బ్రిడ్జిలు కట్టించి రాకపోకల సౌకర్యములు కల్పించవలసిన కోరుచున్నాను. ఎలమంచి లావాకాలా ఘోరంగా పంటపోయినది. కాని రివెన్యూ డివీజన్లు పేద రైతులవద్ద శస్త్రులు ఘోరంగా వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. దీనివల్ల లావాకాలాని పేదరైతులు యావన్నయి బాధపడుచున్నారు. వెంటనే గవర్నమెంటువారు వ్యవసాయ పట్టు బంధుకు విరివిగా ఆస్తులు ఇచ్చి వారికి తగు సహాయము చేయకోరుచున్నాను. లావాకాలా వసూళ్లు చేసిన శస్త్రులను 20% రైతులకు వాపసు చేయించగలండులకు ఆర్డరు జారీ చేయించవలెను.

“పై పట్టిన బ్రిడ్జిలు, అనగా వరహ సదిపై రాయవరంవద్ద బ్రిడ్జియన్ను, శారదా సదికి నారాయణపురంవద్ద బ్రిడ్జియన్ను, సూరేడిగడ్డకు కొత్త రువ్వనను, మాల గడ్డకున్న బ్రిడ్జిలు వెంటనే నిర్మించవలెను. ఇవి కట్టినచో ఎలమంచినుండి విశాఖపట్నమువరకు చాలా దగ్గర రూటు. అందుపై బస్సురూటు ఇచ్చుటకు వీలగును. ప్రజలకు తగు ఉపకారము కలుగును.

28th March 1953] [Sri P. Bapu Naidu]

“கல்லாக் பனவாசிக் வுத்துலு கலிங்கவரன். ఎలమంచిలి తాలూకాలో ఈ పనివారు చాలామంది ఉన్నారు. వీరికి మరి ఏ ఇతర వుத்துலూ లేవు. గాన ప్రాபிவிசను పూర్తిగా ఎత్తివేసి, ఈ పనివారందరూ కనీసం నీరా ఆము. కొనుటకైనా ఆவகா శము ఇప్పించవరன். కోస్తాలోని మత్స్య పారిశ్రామికములు తిన తిండిలేక బాధపడు చున్నారు. కొన్ని గ్రామములలో త్రాగుటకు మంచినీటి వసతులుకూడా లేవు కావున వీరిని గురించి ప్రభుత్వం వారు తగు చర్య తీసుకోవరன்.

“బర్తా కాండినీకులు వుத்துలులేక నిరాధారులై వున్నారు. వారికి వుத்துలు కల్పించుట గురించి తగు విந్వాஸ்தు చేయించవరன். ఆర్థికమాన్యముగురించి ఇదివరకు ఆర్థికమంత్రిగారు ప్రసంగించిరి. దీనికి కாரణం చాలామట్టుకు ప్రభుత్వానిదే. గత సంవత్సరం వ్యవసాయ పంటధరలు విపరీతముగా పడిపోయి రైతాంగానికి, తీరని నష్టము కలిగినది. రైతులకు గట్టుబాటయ్యే ధరలు దొరికేటట్లు చూచే బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వముదే. య తాలూకాలో మైనరు ఇరిగేషన్లు వనులు వెంటనే చేయించాలి. ఇదివరకు వెప్పిన పాజెక్టులు నిర్మించాలి.

“ఎలమంచిలి తాలూకాలో, రజాల అగ్రహారం, క్రొత్తపేట మొదలైన గ్రామముల లో 11,000 వందల ఎకరముల బంజరు భూమి యున్నది. దానిని గురించి హరిజనులు, పేదరైతు కూలీలు ఎన్ని యో మహజరులు, పిటీషన్లు పెట్టుకొన్నప్పటికి, ప్రభుత్వము వాటిని మంజూరు చేయవరన్, కాని గొంతమంది పెద్ద భూభూమందులు కొంత బంజరు భూములను ఆక్రమించుకొని, బాధములు గణిస్తున్నప్పటికి వానిపై ప్రభుత్వము ఏ చర్య తీసుకొనలేదు. గాన ప్రభుత్వము వెంటనే ఆ భూభూమందులు ఆక్రమించినభూములున్న మిగిలినన్న భూములున్నా హరిజనులకు పేదరైతు కూలీలకు పట్టాలు ఇప్పించి నచో వారివారి కుటుంబములకు జీవన వృత్తి కలుగును. ఎలమంచిలి తాలూకాలో కరువు నివారణకై కొన్ని కరువుపనులు కల్పించవరన్. చిన్నచిన్న రోడ్లు, చెరువులా కట్టుకాల్వల మరవ్వుతులు కలిగించి కూలీలకు వుత్తులు చూపవరన్. అట్లుచేయనిచో వీరు గ్రామములు విడచి పోదురు గాన వెంటనే కరువుపనులు కల్పించవరన్ని కోరుచున్నాను.”

*DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ఇప్పొబొగ్రుతు కొణ్ణం వరప్పప్పడిరుక్కూమ్ విశ్వయత్తైప్పర్రి బేశమ్బొబొబొ వరవు సెలవై వారిక్కడి. ఒక నల్లల విత్తమాక ఎల్లొలొరుక్కూమ్ అత్తిరుప్పత్తి ఇల్లొలొత్తి ఇల్లొలొత్తి విత్తత్తి, ఒక వరవు సెలవైత్తి తిడ్తత్తైత్తి కొణ్ణంవరన్ అత్తయాలియమాన్ సెల సెలవైత్తిరుక్కూమ్ అబ్రి మాయ్నంగ్కణ్ణిక్ కేడ్రి ఇరుప్పత్తై నాన్ ఆత్తిరిక్కిరేన్. అత్తరకాక నిత్తి మన్త్రి అవరక్కిరే నాన్ బారాన్డ్రిరేన్. అత్తే సమయత్తిల్ అత్తికప్ప పణమ్ సెలవై సెలవై సెలవై, మక్కణ్ణిక్ నణ్ణమ్ కొణ్ణంకక్ క్కడియ వేలైలకణ్ణిక్ సెయ్త్తి కొణ్ణంకక్ ఎర్రబొర సెయ్త్తిరుక్కలమ్. పెర్రీయ కారియంగ్కణ్ణిక్ సెయ్త్తి వత్తరక్ ఆత్తిరీర్ బిరివిణ్ణి ఒక కారణమాక ఇరున్తాలమ్ క్కడ్, ఇన్త పణ్ణి నెరుక్కడియిల్ పెర్రీయ తిడ్తంగ్కణ్ణి నిణ్ణెవేర్రి నైవక్కామలొన్తాలమ్ కుర్రీప్పిడ్రిడ్రి సెల సెలవై తిడ్తంగ్కణ్ణి ఎర్రత్తుక్కొణ్ణిర్క్కలమ్. అవ్విత్తమ్ కుణ్ణెవణ్ణి సెలవైకణ్ణిల్ సెయ్త్తిక్కడియ సెల తిడ్తంగ్కణ్ణి ఎర్రత్తుక్ సెయ్త్తి ఎర్రబొర సెయ్త్తిరున్తాల్ ఇణ్ణంగ్కణ్ణిక్ ఒకవిత్తత్తిల్ సన్తొణ్ణిక్ ఎర్రబొర. ఇన్తక్ కణ్ణి నిలైయిల్ క్కడ్ సరక్కార్ అవరక్కణ్ణి త్తెణ్ణివాణ్ణి కొణ్ణంకణ్ణి వొణ్ణిర్క్కడియ.

“முதலாவதாக ரிவினியூ டிபார்ட்மெண்ட்டை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அதைப் பற்றி ஒன்றி சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் சித்திரை, வைகாசி மாதங்களில்தான் சாதாரணமாக குத்தகைப் பத்திரங்களை எழுதுவது வழக்கம். மதுரை ஜில்லாவில் இரண்டு வருஷமாகவே இந்த குத்தகைக்காரர்களுக்கும், நிலச் சுவாந்தாரர்களுக்கும் தகவறுகள்

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ஏற்பட்டு மத்யஸ்தம் செய்துகொண்டு போவது வழக்கம். இந்த இரண்டு வருஷமாக பண்ணையாட்களை விரட்டுவதற்கு என்ன ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்ய வேண்டுமோ அதைச் செய்து கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் இரண்டு வருஷங்களுக்கெல்லாம் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா சட்டமும், நில சீர்திருத்தச் சட்டமும் வந்துவிடும் என்று இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் குத்தகைதாரர்களை வெளியேற்ற ஏற்பாடு செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே ரிவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும், முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் அவர்கள் அநேகம் மனுக்களை அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் அதற்குப் பதில் கிடைத்ததாக தெரியவில்லை. அங்குள்ள குத்தகைக்காரர்கள் பரம்பரையாக ஐம்பது அல்லது அறுபது வருஷங்களாகக் குத்தகை எடுத்து வரும் நிலம் தங்களுடைய கையிலிருந்து போய்விடும் என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். அதைப்போலவே இப்பொழுது இந்த நில சீர்திருத்த சட்டம் வரப்போகிறது என்று நிலச்சுவாந்தாரர்கள் நிலத்தை விட்டு விவசாயிகளை வெளியே போகவேண்டும் என்றும் நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் மூன்று மாதங்களில் வெளியேற்றி விடுவதாகச் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் வந்த நில சீர்திருத்த சட்டம் இங்கும் வந்து விடும் என்று அவ்விதம் நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே டெல்லா பிரதேசமாக இருந்தால் குத்தகைக்காரர்களை வெளியேற்றக் கூடாது என்று ஒரு சட்டம் கொண்டு வரவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. அத்துடன் இந்த சுப்ரமணியம் கமிட்டி ரிப்போர்ட்டு வேறு இருக்கிறது. இந்த இரண்டும் இருப்பதன் காரணமாக குத்தகைக்காரர்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள், நிலச் சுவாந்தாரர்கள் அவர்களை வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமையை உத்தேசித்து இந்த நில சீர்திருத்தச் சட்டம் இன்னும் எவ்வளவு மாதங்களில் வரும் என்பதை திட்டவாத்தமாகத் தெரிவித்தால்தான் ஜனங்களுக்கு சந்தோஷமாக இருக்கும். அப்பொழுதுதான் நாம் அவர்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கையைக் கொடுக்க முடியும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இந்தக் கல்வி பெரிய தலைவலி. இந்த கல்வித் துறையிலும் சுகாதாரத் துறையிலும் செலவழிக்க ஜில்லா போர்டுகளில் பணம் இல்லை. எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பெரிசிட. இதனால் கஷ்டப்படுகிறவர்கள் ஆகிரியர்கள். ஆகவே ஜில்லா போர்டு தங்கள் சக்திக்குத் தகுந்தபடி ஸ்கூல்களை நடத்தவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் இந்தக் கல்வி ஸ்தாபனங்களை நடத்த வேறு வித ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டும். இந்த இரண்டையும் விட்டு விட்டு தொங்கல் நிலைமையில் இருக்கக் கூடாது. கனம் வி. வி. ராமசாமி நாடார் சொன்ன மாதிரி, ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் இந்த ஹைஸ்கூல்கள் நடத்துவதை விட்டுவிடலாம். அவைகளை private மாணேஜ் மென்ட்டுக்கு விடலாம். டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டிலிருந்து மாற்றி இந்த மேஜர் பஞ்சாயத்துகளே பள்ளிகளை எடுத்து நடத்தலாம். டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டுகள் எடுக்கேஷன் செஸ் போட்டு எதாவது பணம் ஜாஸ்தி வருமானத்தைப் பெறலாம். இன்னும் அவர்களுக்கு வருமானம் கிடைப்பதற்கு எதாவது ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக சுகாதாரத்திற்கு வரவேண்டும். நான் டாக்டர் என்ற முறையில் இதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது கவர்மெண்டின் கொள்கை ஆரோக்கியத்தை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டது என்பதை நாம் தெளிவுபடுத்த வேண்டும். சுகாதார இலாகா இன்னும் நல்ல முறையில் நடக்கவேண்டும். எவ்வளவு பணம் ஒதுக்கினாலும் அவர்கள் ஆரோக்கிய முறையில் வாழ்வது ரொம்பக் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்களால் எவ்வளவு வேலைதான் செய்ய முடியும்? ஆகவே இந்த இரண்டு இலாகாவையும், சுகாதார இலாகாவையும், வைத்திய இலாகாவையும், ஒன்றாகச் சேர்க்க வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் நன்றாக வேலை செய்ய முடியும். இப்பொழுது மெடிகல் சர்வீசுக்கு கொடுக்கும் பணத்தை சுகாதாரத்திற்குக் கொடுத்தால் நல்ல ஆரோக்கிய வேலைகள் நடத்தலாம். ஆகவே இந்த இரண்டு டிபார்ட்மெண்டையும் ஒன்றாக சேர்க்கவேண்டியது அவசியம். அது வரையில் நமக்கு விமோசனம் இல்லை. அதனால் நான் மெடிகல் காலேஜ் வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்ல வில்லை. ஒரு பக்கம் நாம் டாக்டர்களை கொண்டுவருகிறோம். அவர்கள் இங்கு பட்டம் பெற்றுவிட்டு பர்மா, சயாம் முதலிய இடங்களுக்குச் செல்ல மூட்டை கட்டிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள், நாம் டாக்டர்களை தயார்

28th March 1953] [Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran]

பண்ணுவதும் அவர்கள் பக்கத்து தேசங்களுக்குச் சென்று சேவை செய்வதுமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே அவர்களை கட்டாயப்படுத்தி, அவர்களை கிராமங்களில் வேலை செய்யச் சொல்லவேண்டும். அவர்கள் அங்கேயே போய் படிக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் அதைப் பற்றி நமக்கு கஷ்டம் இல்லை. இதை நாம் கண்டிப்பாகச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“லோகல் போர்டுகளில் வேலை செய்யும் டாக்டர்களுக்கு ஒரு சம்பளமும், சர்க்காரில் வேலைசெய்பவர்களுக்கு ஒரு சம்பளமும் இருக்கிறது. இந்த இரண்டு சர்வீசகளுக்கும் இருக்கும் வித்தியாசத்தை கட்டாயமாகப் போக்குவதற்கு முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும்.

“இந்த சமுதாய நல திட்டம், இந்த தேச புனரூபணத்திற்கு ஆராய்ச்சி நிலையமாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு அங்கே பொருளாதார சீர்திருத்தத்திற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது நாம் கொடுக்கும் அரிசி தேசத்திற்கு நல்லது இல்லை. ஏழைகளின் ஆரோக்யத்தை சரண்டக் கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. கள் ஒழிப்பில் நாம் பரிபூர்ணமாக ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறோம். இப்பொழுது நாம் அரிசியை பாலிஷ் பண்ணிக்கொடுக்கிறோம். கள் குடிப்பதால் தேகம் கெட்டுப்போகிறது என்று குடியை ஒழிப்பதுபோல் அந்த அரிசியை பாலிஷ் பண்ணிக் கொடுப்பதையும் நாம் ஒழிக்கவேண்டும். அதனால் பாலிஷ் பண்ணித் தேகமே கெட்டுப்போகிறது. இப்பொழுது கிராம பிரதேசங்களில் வருஷம் பன்னிரண்டு மாதங்களில் ஆறு மாதங்களுக்கு அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கிடையாது. அந்த ஆறு மாதங்களுக்கு அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய கைத் தொழிலையும் நாம் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அந்த ஆறு மாதங்களில் அவர்கள் இந்த கைக்குத்தல் அரிசியை தயார் செய்வதில் ஈடுபடலாம். அதனால் உணவு விஷயத்தில் கொஞ்சம் நல்லது செய்ய முடியும். இந்தச் சமுதாய நல திட்ட வட்டாரங்களில் இருக்கும் ரைஸ் மில்களை மூடிவிட்டு இந்த கைக்குத்தல் அரிசி தயார் செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இந்த மில்களை உடனே மூட முடியாவிட்டாலும் அவர்களுக்கு வேலை நேரங்களை கட்டாயப்படுத்தி ஆறு மாத அவகாசமளித்து அதன் பிறகு அவைகளை மூடிவிடச் சொல்லலாம். அதன் மூலம் இந்த கைக்குத்தல் அரிசியை தயார் செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடுசெய்யலாம். ஆகவே இப்பொழுதுள்ள ரைஸ் மில்களை மூடுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். கள்ளை ஒழித்தபோது நாம் கள்ளுக்கடை கண்டிராக்டர்களைப் பற்றி யோசனை செய்யவில்லை. அதைப் போலவே மில்காரர்களைப் பற்றியும் நாம் யோசிக்க வேண்டாம். கள் ஒழிப்பில் எந்த நிலைமையில் இருந்தோமோ அதே நிலைமையில் இந்த உணவு சம்பந்தமாக குடியானவர்களுக்கு இதைக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு தயங்கக்கூடாது. இப்பொழுது பணம் இல்லை என்பது வாஸ்தவம்தான். கடன் வாங்கி இப்பொழுது வேலை செய்து வந்தால் பின்னாடி ஜனங்களிடமிருந்து அந்தப் பணத்தை வாங்கிக்கொள்ளலாம். ஆகவே சமுதாய திட்டங்கள் தேசாபிவிருத்திக்கான ஆராய்ச்சி நிலையங்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும். பணம் இல்லை என்று சொல்லக்கூடாது. Beg and borrow என்று சொல்வது போல் கடன் வாங்கியாவதுதான் செய்யவேண்டும். வேலைகளை செய்த பிறகு ஜனங்களிடமிருந்து பணத்தை வசூல் செய்து கொள்ளலாம். இப்பொழுது இந்திய மாதங்கள் சங்கங்கள் கிராமங்களில் வேலை செய்து கொண்டுவருகின்றன. அவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்வதன் மூலம் கால்பங்கு காலேஅரைக்கால்பங்கு மிச்சப்படும் பணத்தின் மூலம் ஜனங்களிடம் இந்த திட்டத்தை பரப்ப முடியும். கிராம நலன்களுக்கு மத்திய சர்க்காரை கேட்டு வாங்கிக்கொள்ளலாம். ஜனங்களும் கட்டாபமாக கொடுக்க முன் வருவார்கள். ஆகவே கடைசியில் அதிக செலவு இல்லாத நிலை சீர்திருத்தத்தை செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய சட்டத்தை உடனடியாக கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். சித்திரை, வைகாசி மாதங்களில் குத்தகைப் பத்திரம் எழுதித் கொடுப்பவர்களுக்கு கஷ்டம் வராமல் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். சமுதாய நல திட்டங்களை ஆராய்ச்சி நிலையங்களாக மாற்றி அமைக்கவேண்டும். அதை நாட்டில் பரப்புவதற்கு முயற்சி செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்த இரண்டு மூன்று விஷயங்களில் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

[28th March 1953]

10-20
a.m.

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, in his introductory speech, the Hon. Finance Minister wanted that the debate on this Bill should be short and sweet. Obviously he expects this to be sweet for the simple reason that he wants to appropriate nearly Rs. 20 crores. The experience of the people during the last one year is very bitter. We do not know what the composition of the Government and the state of affairs will be in the residuary State. Whatever they may be, this Government are functioning at a time of disintegration, and they should have been cautious enough not to spend so much money at the expense of the people who have been hit hard very much. The Government should have gone in a detailed way into the grievances ventilated in this House and by correspondence from time to time by the Members. I feel and it is the general experience that the Government have turned a deaf ear. The Government want to spend more money on different departments. Those departments should have at least taken care to go into the grievances of the people. My complaint is that they have not looked into those grievances. The only thing that the departments and the Cabinet, which is the dictatorial executive, have been doing is to spend more and more money of the people. As such, I hope every Member who considers this issue will be very much opposed to this Appropriation Bill. Even those Members who support the Bill begin and end their speech with a statement of support, but the rest of their speech is a very severe criticism of the Government policies and particularly the way in which the Government are wasting public money. As such, I for my part oppose this Bill which is intended to waste nearly Rs. 20 crores of public money. Eleven out of these twenty crores are supposed to be for capital expenditure. Obviously this should mean that industries should be improved, that there should be no unemployment and that the execution of electricity schemes should continue, or at least the *status quo* should be maintained. But the Government have plunged this State into darkness by imposing power-cut. Power has been cut down by nearly 66-2/3 per cent from the 1st of March this year. As a result, most of the textile and cement factories will be closed down. Production of yarn will be affected to the tune of 3·7 million lb., production of cloth will be affected to the tune of 2 million yards and production of cement will be curtailed by 3,000 tons per month, and hundreds of people will become unemployed. This is the state of affairs after this Government incur an extra expenditure of nearly Rs. 20 crores! This in itself is a serious indictment of the Government.

“ There is an item relating to Police. Most of the Members have complained that there is a Police regime in this State, and the complaint is true. The Police are acting in a very vindictive manner, and I will give one small instance. During the time of elections, some Congress members assaulted a music party belonging to the Communist Party. The members of the Communist Party made a report to the Police at that time. The Police said that they would enquire, and the Communist Party believed that they would enquire and book those who were responsible for the

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assault. After a lapse of nine months, the Police have launched a case against the very persons who preferred the complaint! This matter was brought to the notice of the Chief Minister through correspondence. I have not got the privilege of meeting him, because he avoids such things. But he will rather support his staff than listen to the grievances coming from the Members. The case is proceeding. I give this instance to show how the Police are working. They are acting in a vindictive manner against the party that is opposed to the Government in the Legislature. The Chief Minister himself said that he should have increased the Police force in view of the Opposition. That is the way in which his mind is working. He is a good debator, and that is how he would like to escape. As a matter of fact, he has given definite instructions to the Police to suppress the Opposition outside. For all this, we have to grant Rs. 20 crores! Surely no sane person in this House will support this Bill and no sane person outside will be pleased with this unnecessary and heavy expenditure. Thank you, Sir."

* **SRI P. RATHINASWAMI PILLAI** :—"கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்போது வந்திருக்கும்படியான பட்ஜெட்டில், Prohibition-ல் கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் குறைந்து நஷ்டம் ஏற்படுவதல்லாமல் லக்ஷக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் செலவிடவேண்டிய நிலையில் இந்தச் சர்க்கார் இருக்கிறது. கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் 1937-ம் வருஷத்திலே கொண்டுവந்த இந்த Prohibition சட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக்கொண்டுவர, நாட்டில் கள்ளுக்கடைகளேயில்லாமல் செய்ய எவ்வளவு பாடுபட்டார்கள் என்பதை அந்தக் காலத்தில் நான் சிறுவயதாக இருந்தபோது பக்கத்திலிருந்து பார்த்தேன். பல எதிர்ப்புகளுக்கும், தொல்லைகளுக்கு மிடையே அதை இதுவரையில் ஒரே பிடிவாதமாகக் கடைப்பிடித்து காரியத்தைச் சாதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். நம் சட்டசபையில் பிரதம மந்திரி கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் இருக்கும் வரையில் 375 அங்கத்தினர்களில் 374 பேர் சொன்னாலும், அவர் இந்த மதுவிலக்கை ரத்து செய்யமாட்டார் என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம்.

10-30
a.m.

"எனது சேலம் ஜில்லாவிலேயே நடக்கக்கூடிய அக்கிரமங்கள் ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கு அவ்வளவு தெரியாது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். என்னவென்று கேட்டால் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு போலீஸ்காரர்கள் லாரிகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய் கிராமங்களில் நுழைந்து வீடுகளைப் பரிசோதிப்பது போலப் பரிசோதித்து, அங்குள்ளவர்களைக் கைது செய்து, லாரிகளில் ஏற்றிக்கொண்டு போய் வழியில் இறக்கி, அவர்களை டெஸ்ட் செய்வது போல் ஏதோ பரிசோதித்து கொஞ்சம் பேர்களை மாத்திரம் விடுவிடுவார்கள். இதிலிருந்து கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஒரு விதமாகப் புரிந்து கொண்டவார் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இதே மாதிரியாகத்தான் போலீஸ் வாளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டுவந்து பல பேர்களை அரஸ்ட் செய்து பின்னால் விடுவிக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக பணவசதியுள்ளவர்கள் கோட்டில் வக்கீலைக்கொண்டு வாதிக்கிறார்கள். இது போன்ற தொல்லைகளை இந்த போலீஸ்காரர்கள் பொது மக்களுக்குக் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறார்கள். இதை கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் கவனிக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* **SRI O. A. NANJAPPA** :—"கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தின் கடைசி நாள் ஆகிய இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்திலே சில வார்த்தைகள் பேசி என் நன்றியறிதலைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டமானது கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களால் மிகவும் ஜாக்கிரதையாகப் பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டு இச் சபைக்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது.

[Sri O. A. Nanjappa] [28th March 1953]

“இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கும் பணம் மிகக் குறைவாக இருந்தபோதிலும், அவர்கள் முற்போக்கு அடைய வழி வகுத்து, அவர்களுக்குப் பல விதத்திலும் சலுகை காட்டியதற்காக நான் மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் பிரிந்து போவதுபற்றி நான் உண்மையிலேயே சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். அதே சமயத்தில் ஆந்திரர்கள் நம்மை விட்டுப் பிரிந்து போவதினால் பல விதமான குறைபாடுகள் இருக்கின்றன என்பதை வருத்தத்துடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“சில காலத்திற்குமுன் வகுப்புவாதப் பேயினால் தூண்டப்பட்ட ஜின்னாவால் இந்தியா துண்டாடப்பட்டது. அதேபோல தமிழர், தெலுங்கர் என்ற பாகுபட்டினால் மொழி வேற்றுமை உண்டெண்ணி ஸ்ரீ பிரகாசம் பந்துலு நம் மாகாணத்தைக் கூறு போடுகிறார். தமிழர்கள் யாரும் முதலில் ஆந்திரம் பிரிய வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. ஆந்திரர்கள்தான் இதை வற்புறுத்தினார்கள். மேலும் நமக்கும் ஆந்திரர்களுக்கும் ஒருவிதமான தகராறும் உண்டாகாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இதைப் பற்றி இந்த சட்டசபையில் பலவிதமான கேள்விகள் போட்டார்கள். ஆந்திர மாகாணத்தில் பெரிய பெரிய நதிகள் தமிழ் நாட்டின் பக்கம் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகள் தமிழர்களுக்கு உபயோகப்படுமா என்பது ஐயம். தமிழர்களுக்கு ஒரு துளி தண்ணீர் கூட விடமாட்டார்கள் என்று நினைக்கின்றேன். தமிழர்களுக்கு இனி நெல்லூர் அரிசி கிடைக்குமா என்பது சந்தேகம். இந்த விஷயங்களில் நாம் பின்பற்றும் விஷயங்கள் என்ன என்பதை யோசிக்குமாறுக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக அற நிலையப் பாதுகாப்பு மந்திரி அவர்கள் திருப்பதி விஷயத்தில் சிந்தனை செய்யவேண்டும். அங்கு தமிழ் பொதுமக்களால் கொண்டு வந்து உண்டியலில் குவிக்கப்படும் பணத்தை ஆந்திரர்களுக்கும் தமிழர்களுக்கும் சரிபாகமாகப் பிரித்துக்கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கு வரும் தொகையைக் கொண்டு அனாதைச் சிறுவர்களுக்கென பாதுகாப்பு மன்றங்கள் ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

“ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றம் இன்று சீர்பட வேண்டுமானால் சமூகத் துறையில் அவர்களுக்குத் தனி சலுகை காட்டவேண்டும். அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றுவதற்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் எல்லாவித முயற்சியும், சலுகையும் பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற இவ்வரசாங்கத்தில் எலம் போடும் எல்லா துறைகளிலும், i.e., பஸ் டிரான்ஸ்போர்ட்டு, பார்ஸ்டு கண்டிராக்ட், பரிசல் துறை, சந்தை எலம் போன்ற எல்லா இனங்களிலும் முதல் சலுகை காட்டவேண்டுமெனக் கோருகிறேன். மேலும் சலுகை அளிக்கும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையுடன் இந்த உரையை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

10-40
p.m.

* SRI T. D. MUTHUKUMARASWAMI NAIDU :—“கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த மாகாணத்தின் உணவு உற்பத்தி குறைவாக இருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகள் உணவு உற்பத்தி விஷயத்தில் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தி சிரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை என்பது தான். ஆனால் இப்போது நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டு பட்டினி தாண்டலும் ஆடுகிறது. குறிப்பாக தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா கடலூர் தாலுகாவில் கிணறுகள் வெட்டினார்கள். அவ்விதம் கிணறுகள் வெட்டியும், கிணறுகளில் தண்ணீர் கிடையாது. அங்கே இருக்கும் மகசூல் நிலைமை மிகவும் மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா, கடலூர் தாலுகாவில் பெருமாள் ஏரி என்று ஒன்றும், சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் வீராணத்தேரி என்று ஒன்றும் இருக்கின்றன. இவைகள் இரண்டும் பெரிய ஏரிகள். இந்த பெருமாள் ஏரிக்கு 9,000 ஏக்கர் நிலப் பாசனம், இதில் 7,000 ஏக்கர் நெல் விளைச்சலாக இருக்கின்றன. இந்த ஏரியில் இப்பொழுது ஜலம் கிடையாது. வீராணத்தேரியில் அநேகமாக பயிரே கிடையாது என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். அங்கு சுமார் 500 ஏக்கருக்குமேல் நெல் சாகுபடி இல்லை. இந்த வீராணத்தேரி யிலிருந்து பெருமாள் ஏரிக்கு ஜலம் கிடைப்பதற்கு இல்லை என்று

28th March 1953] [Sri T. D. Muthukumaraswami Naidu]

எக்சிஸ்டிங் இஞ்சினியர் சொல்லிவிட்டார். மாமூலாக மேட்டூர் அணைக்கட்டி விருந்தும், லோயர் அணைக்கட்டிவிருந்தும், இதற்கு ஜலம் விடுவது வழக்கம். ஆகவே இந்த பெருமான் ஏரி பாசனத்தில் இந்த லைட் ஹவுஸ் கண்டு முதல் செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பது ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு 1½ அல்லது 20 மூட்டைகண்டு முதலாகலாம். அங்கு மொத்தத்தில் 14,000 டன்களுக்கு மேல் சண்டி முதலாகலாம். இந்த அளவிற்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலங்களை ஜலம் இல்லாமல் விட்டு விடுவது நல்லது இல்லை என்பதை காங்கிரஸ் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விருப்புகிறேன். இது சம்பந்தமாக எக்சிஸ்டிங் எஞ்சினியரிடமும், மராமத்து இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்களிடமும் விவரங்களைக் குறிப்பிட்டு மனுக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டன. பிரதமந்திரி அவர்களிடமும் இதைப்பற்றி குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்படி மந்திரிகளிடம் தெரிவித்தும் வாய்த வை தள்ளி வைக்க வில்லை. அப்படிச் சொல்லி இருந்தும் சில புள்ளி விவரங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு தவறுதலாக எண்ணிக்கொண்டு இப்ப்பதாக தெரிய வருகிறது. அதிக மகசூல் இல்லை. ஆனால் மராமத்து இலாகா இஞ்சினியர்களுக்கிட இந்த தவறுதலான புள்ளி விவரங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு இருப்பதாக தெரிய வருகிறது. உண்மையாகவே அங்கு சரியான பயிர் இல்லை என்பதை தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். ஷே வீராணத்தா ஏரியிலிருந்து பெருமான் ஏரிக்கு ஜலம் வரும் டியாக் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இதை அரசாங்கம் முக்கியமாகக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி செய்தால் நமக்கு மகசூல் காண்பதாக டெக்ரீயமாக இருக்கும். இப்படிப்பற்றி மராமத்து இலாகா மந்திரியுடன் பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்தபோது அவர் செக்ரடரி அவர்களை விளக்கினார். வீராணத்தேரியில் 5,000 ஏக்கருக்கு கரடபு சாகுபடி செய்திருப்பதால் அதற்கு ஜலம் வேண்டும் என்பதாகவும், அதனால் பெருமான் ஏரிக்கு ஜலம் சர்க்காடு செய்யுமாய் என்று, கபரணம் தெரிவித்தார். ஆனால் இந்த 5,000 ஏக்கரிலும் கரும்பு சாகுபடி செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பதாக தெரியவில்லை. கரும்பு இருப்பது 230 ஏக்கர்தான். இது நிச்சயமாக தெரிகிறது. அப்படி இருக்கையில் தப்பாண்டி புள்ளி விவரங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் தகவல்கள் கொடுத்து உண்மையாக இருக்கும் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே அவர்கள் கொடுக்கும் தகவல்கள் எல்லாம் எனக்குச் சந்தேகமாகவே இருக்கிறது. இதைச் சர்க்காரா பரிசீலனை செய்து ஒரு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். ஆகவே வீராணத்தேரியில் surplus ஜலம் இருந்தால் அதை பெருமான் ஏரிக்கு வரும்படியாகக் கேட்கக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் என்னுடைய சிறுசொல்லை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI S. LAKSHMANA GOUNDER :—“கனம் உப தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது நம் நாட்டில், குறிப்பாக சென்னை மாநகரத்தில் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பசிப் பிணி, வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம், உலவு, உடை நெருக்கடி போன்ற எல்லாக் கஷ்டங்களும் இருக்கின்றன. இவைகளை மெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் சமாளிக்க எத்தனையோ நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கூட எல்லோருக்கும் திருப்திகரமாக சமாளிக்க முடியாததற்குக் காரணம் போதுமான பண வசதி இல்லாததேயாகும். ஆகவே இந்த நெருக்கடியான நிலைமையில் நல்ல முறையில் சர்க்காருக்கு போரணைகள் சொல்லாமல் சர்க்காரை குறுக்காக்கொண்டேயிருப்பதினால் ஒன்றும் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. இன்றைய நிலைமையில் நமது ஜனங்களுக்கு முக்கியமாக வேண்டியது உணவு, உடை இரண்டும்தான். முதலாவதாக உணவுப் பொருள் அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். விவசாயிகளுக்கு தக்காவிக் கடன் கொடுப்பதற்கு அதிகப் பணம் ஒதுக்குவதோடு கூட, தக்காவிக் கடனுக்கு விண்ணப்பம் போட்ட விவசாயிகளுக்கு விண்ணப்பம் போட்ட 15 நாட்களுக்குள்ளாக அவர்கள் கைக்குப் பணம் போய்ச் செரும்படியாக செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது விண்ணப்பம் போட்டால் 6 மாடங்கள் ஆகியுட சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து கடன் பணம் வருவதில்லை. காலம் தவறி அவர்களுக்குக் கடன் ரூபாய் வந்தால் அதை வேறு ஊகையில் செலவு செய்துவிடுகிறார்கள். அஞ்ஞல் விவசாயிகள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே விண்ணப்பம் போட்டு ஒரு 15 நாட்களுக்குள்ளாக விவசாயிகளுக்கு தக்காவிக் கடன்கிடைக்கும்படியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். கால தாமதமில்லாமல் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு, தலாமி, செயற்கை உரம், விதை போன்ற எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் கடன் கிடைக்கும்படி

யாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். துவிரவும் சிணறு வெட்ட மானியம் காடுக்கவேண்
டும். சில பெரிய பெரிய நீர் பாசன திட்டம் இருந்தாலும், சிறிய நீர் பாசன
திட்டங்களை சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்
கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“இன்னொரு விஷயம், கைத்தறி நெசவுத் தொழிலைப்பற்றி நாம் எல்லோரும் அறிந்திருக்கிறோம். அவர்களுடைய நிலைமையை உயர்த்துவதற்கு நமது சர்க்காரும், மத்திய சர்க்காரும் பல காரியங்களைச் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இருந்தாலும் அவர்கள் குறைகூற மாறும் தீர்க்கப்படவேயில்லை. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் நெசவாளர்களின் குறைகளை நீக்குவதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சிகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்களுக்கு குறைத் து விளைகக் கைத்தறி கு வேண்டிய ரக நூல்கள் கிடைக்கும் படியாகவும் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். மேலும் அவர்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்யும் கைத்தறித் துணிகளை அதிகம் உபயோகப்படுத்த வதற்கான ஏற்பாடுகளையும் செய்யவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக சர்க்கார் எம்செங்வு துறைமுகம் உடைகள் கொடுக்கிறார்களோ அங்கிலாம் கைத்தறித் துணிகளைப் வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக டோலீஸ் உத்தியோகஸ்தர், நில்லர் போர்ட்ஸ், மிலிட்டெரி இவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் கைத்தறித் துணியிடையே உடை வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கும்படி நான் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும் மிலா துணியைவிட கைத்தறித் துணி அதிகமாகும் நன்கு உடைகிறது. அதையாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. அப்போலிவே சர்க்கார் கீழ்த்தர சிப்பந்திகளுக்கும், ஆண்பத்திகளில் நான், இதர சிப்பந்திகள், பெட், தலைச்சனை அவைகளின் உரை, போர்வை, பெஷ்ட இன்னும் மற்ற பல செலவினங்களுக்கும் கைத்தறித் துணியைப் வாங்கிச் சர்க்கார் உபயோகிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். டிராம், பல, கண்டிரக்டர், டிரைவர், செக்கர் இவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் கைத்தறித் துணி உடை கொடுக்கலாம். அவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் இப்பொழுது கத்தர் துணி வாங்குவதாக நான் அறிகிறேன். கைத்தறித் துணியைப் வாங்கும்படியாகச் செய்தால் அதனால் நெசவாளர்களுக்கு ஒவ்வொரு நிவாரணம் ஏற்படுமென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். ஜெயில் சப்தனையையும் கைத்தறித் துணிகளையே செய்யலாம். இதைத் தவிரவும் வேறு வகையில் கைத்தறித் துணியை வியபாரம் செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் மார்க்கெட் கண்டுபிடித்தாகவேண்டும்.

“அதைத் தவிர பஞ்சம் பஞ்சம் என்று கூறப்பட்டு வரும் இக்காலத்தில் பஞ்சத்தைப் பேக்க பெரிய பெரிய தீர்ப்பாண்டுட்டங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு அரசாங்கத்திக்குப் போதிய பணம் இல்லையென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. பணமில்லாமல் எந்தக் காரியத்தையும் செய்யமுடியாது. ஆகவே சர்க்கார் மத்திய சர்க்காரிடம் கடன் வாங்கியாவது ஏரி, குளம், மராமத்துகளையும், மற்ற பாசன திட்டங்களையும் செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டும். அப்பொழுது நம் நாட்டின் உணவு உற்பத்தியும் நாம் பெருக்கமுடியுமென்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுந் தோன். மேலும் மிலிட்டேரி படகுகளுக்கு, ரோடு பாதை, அணைக் கட்டுதல் ஏரி வாய்க்கால் வெட்டுதல், வீடு கட்டுதல் இந்துமாதிரி வேலைகளில் பயிற்சி அளித்து அவர்கள்மூலம், வாய்க்கால் வெட்டுவது, கிணறு வெட்டுவது, ரோடு போடுவது, சிறிய அணைகள் கட்டுவது இவைகள் எல்லாம் செய்யவேண்டியவை. சர்க்காருக்குப் பணமும் மிச்சமாகும். இத்துடன் என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

10-50
a.m. * SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI :—“ ఆధ్యక్షా, కరువును గురించి కేటా
యించిన డబ్బు కొద్దిగా కనబడుతుంది కరువు విశేషముగా ఉంది. ముఖ్యముగా
మా జిల్లాలో పది సంవత్సరాలనుండి కరువుగా ఉంది. కావాలిల్లో మూడు సంవత్సరముల
నుండి బొత్తిగా పైరులు పోయినవి. ఇరిగేషన్ పనలు ఏమైనా చేస్తారా అంటే ఏమీ
లేదు. పెన్షనుండి నీరు వచ్చే స్కీము (కెన్నా-కావలి స్కీము) పది సంవత్సరముల
నుండి ఒక ప్యానవేసి ఉంది కాని యింతవరకు అమలు జరుగలేదు. పెద్ద ప్యానలు

28th March 1953] [Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddi]

తయారుచెయ్యడమేగాని ఇరిగేషను డిపార్టుమెంటువారు ఏమీ శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోరు. వెంటనే చిన్న స్కీములైనా అంటే 2, 3 సంవత్సరాలలో పనికొచ్చే వాటిని తీసుకోవలెను. నెల్లూరులో తొలూకావారిగా చూస్తే రెండు సంవత్సరాలలో ఫలింపుకు వచ్చేవి చాలా ఉన్నాయి. ఎంతసేపు పెద్దపెద్ద స్కీములు మాత్రము తీసుకుంటారు. అవి పది సంవత్సరాలకుకూడా పూర్తికావు. కొన్ని స్కీములు తీసుకుంటే రెండు సంవత్సరాలలో చాలా అయి ఫలింపుకువచ్చి కరువుకూడా నిలుచెయ్యవచ్చునని చెబుతున్నాను. ఇవివరకు కూడా మనవి చేసుకున్నాను. Small ఇరిగేషను పనులకు ప్రాధాన్యం ఉపాస్తున్నారు గాని నేటివరకు ఇరిగేషను పనులగురించిగాని, కరువు పనులగురించిగాని ఏమీ ప్రయత్నం చేసినట్లు కనబడదు.

“ఇక మన రాష్ట్రానిగురించి కొంత చెప్పవలసి ఉంది. మనము 40 సంవత్సరాల నుండి అంధ రాష్ట్రం కొరకు అందాళ్ళన చేస్తున్నాము. కాని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం వారు పోస్ట్ పోను చేస్తూ వచ్చారు శ్రీరాములుగారు ప్రాంతాల్లోకి చేసిన తరువాతనే ఈ రాష్ట్రం సమస్య మీద స్పర్శించేసేరు. అంధ రాష్ట్రమును ప్రత్యేకించపోతున్నారని మున్న ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు చెప్పేరు. మదరాసును గురించి వారుచేసిన స్పర్శయం విచిత్రం సబబుగాలేదు. ఎవరూనును ఉదలుకొనుట కజలలో చాలా అందాళ్ళన గాఉంది. మనము రెడన్ టేబిల్ ఆ సెంట్రల్ గో కన్సైని మద్రాసును వదలుకొంటామని చెప్పవచ్చును. కాని ప్రజలు ఒప్పుకోవడంలేదు. మనము పూర్తి రాష్ట్రాన్ని ఏర్పాటు చేసుకోవాలి అని అంటున్నప్పుడు మన తెలుగువారు 40%క ఉన్న స్పార్తాల విషయం తేల్చుకోవాలి. ఉప్పుడు బిగిన సర్కయం సెరింకేశంగా జరిగిందని మాత్రం చెప్పాలి. అంధుల డబ్బుచాలా ఖర్చుచేసి వందాగ్రాసును అభివృద్ధిచెయ్యడం జరిగింది. ఇప్పుడు వెంటనే మద్రాసునువదిలి పొమ్మడం సరింతుకేమి ప్రభుత్వం అంతారా మరి విమంటారని అడుగుతున్నాను. కొంతకాలం అయినతరువాత వి బిజవాడలోనో విశాఖుట్నం లోనో మేము ఈ పట్నం సర్కయకుంటాము. దానికి 10 కోట్లు ఖర్చు చెయ్యవలసి ఉంటుంది. తరువాత వదిలిపోమ్మడం నికంగా సరింతుకేవలమే, రాష్ట్రం రావడం postpone అయినా కావచ్చును. అంతేగాని వెంటనే పొమ్మంటే ప్రజలు సహించరని చెబుతున్నాను. మీరు ఏమిచెప్పారంటే రెడన్ టేబిల్ ము అంతా ఒప్పుమ్మడిగా రాజీనామా (resign) చెయ్యవలసిన పరిస్థితులు ఉన్నవని చెబుతున్నాను.”

* SRI PRAGADA KOTIAH:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir. As I see the accounts for the year 1952-53, I find the Government have not spent any amount to provide relief for the handloom weavers in distress. In his reply to the Budget Debate, the Hon. Minister for Industries stated that the Government had taken sufficient action to relieve the handloom weavers from distress. He wanted the House to trust the Government and also leave everything to the Government in the matter of help to be rendered to the handloom weavers. In so saying, he tried to shift the responsibility for protecting the handloom weaving industry to the Central Government. Referring to the Relief Scheme introduced by the Government to provide employment to the unemployed handloom weavers through the weavers' co-operative societies, the Minister stated that the handloom weavers were not forthcoming to join the scheme and he attributed this reluctance on the part of the handloom weavers to the hold of master-weavers over the handloom weavers. If, as admitted by the Hon. Minister, the weavers still feel advantageous to work under the master-weavers, it goes

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without saying that the terms offered under the Relief Scheme are less attractive than the facilities given by the master-weavers. But, it is not true. The co-operative officials in the districts are not evincing any interest to introduce the Relief Scheme. For example, several weavers' co-operative societies in Nellore district approached the co-operative officials and the District Collector and requested them to introduce the Relief Scheme. But the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies there refused to introduce this scheme. Then, almost all the weavers' co-operative societies in the district met in a conference and resolved to offer satyagraha before the office of the Collector. Then the Collector convened a conference of the representatives of the weavers' co-operative societies and the weavers' Congress and the Deputy Registrar of the district and I was also present at that conference. The District Collector found fault with the Deputy Registrar for not introducing the relief scheme and immediately asked him to introduce the scheme. This is how the co-operative officials in the districts are evincing interest in introducing the relief scheme.

"Sir, under this scheme a maximum famine rate of six annas per knot was fixed. But the Collectors who happened to be the Presidents of Price Fixation Committees, have been insisting upon the reduction of wages to avoid losses to the Government. What is actually happening is, whenever goods accumulate under the relief scheme the weavers are being forced to accept wages of less than six annas, and that wage to-day is $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas or 2 annas per knot. Therefore the relief scheme has completely failed and has not given any real relief to the handloom weavers. The failure of the scheme can also be evidenced by the very small number of handloom weavers who have joined the scheme.

"With regard to the exports of yarn, the Hon. Minister stated that the Government were allowing exports of yarn when they were not lifted by the handloom weavers. He did not point out at what exorbitantly high prices the yarn was being sold to the handloom weavers. For example, handloom cloth of 20's was being sold at Re. 0-4-0 a yard in the pre-control days when the 20's yarn was being sold at Rs. 3-12-0 per bundle of 10 lb. Now, when the same cloth is being sold for Re. 0-10-0 a yard, the Government want the handloom weavers to purchase 20's yarn at Rs. 19 per bundle of 10 lb. Therefore, it is necessary that the Government should make arrangements to reduce the prices of yarn in proportion to the fall in prices of cloth and not to allow exports of yarn . . . (The hon. Member did not conclude his speech when the Speaker called on Sri P. Venkataswami Reddi to speak.)"

11
a.m.

* SRI P. VENKATASWAMI REDDI :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by the Hon. Minister. ఈ సందర్భమునా భాగస్వామి విషయముల గురించి చెప్పాలి. నా నియోజక వర్గము ఆయన సూచనలను అనుసరించి, వైకటమ్ లాంటి కాలాల్లో వరుసగా ఆరు సంవత్సరములనుండి పంటలు పోయి యేమమునకు గల ఆయనకు వి. మా జిల్లా మిగులు ప్రాంతమునా నిర్ణయించడంవల్ల మెట్ట లాంటి కాలాల్లో యేమ నివారణ కార్యక్రమము క్రమముగా జరగడంలేదు. ఈ ఫసలి పొందడంలో

28th March 1953] [Sri P. Venkataswami Reddi]

మే నెలలో మంచి వర్షములు కురిసి శుభసూచకముగా కనపడింది. గాని తరువాత సకాలములో వర్షము లేక మొదటి పంట 80 వంతులు బొత్తిగా ఎండి పోయింది. దీనివల్ల నెలలో వర్షములవల్ల రెండవ కారు డ్రైవు వేసుకునేందుకు అవకాశం కల్గింది. ఈ పంటకూడా 50% కు పైగా కండను అరు సంతృప్తికరమని చెబుతూ అనుభవస్తున్నందున రైతులు నాజూమిల వ్యవసాయం జరుపుకోలేకుండా ఉన్నారు. కాబట్టి చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో ఇచ్చినట్లు రైతులకు రూ. 50 లు పొరుగు వ్యవసాయ ఖర్చుకు అప్పులు ఇవ్వవలసిందిగా వ్రాసినందునాను. ఈ సందర్భములో బకాయిల ఎసూళ్ళు రెండవ టెంటువరకు నిలుపువలసిగా చేసినందులకు సంతోషించుచున్నాను. ఈ చాకీల విషయంలో రెన్యూ మంత్రిగారు శ్రద్ధగా గమనించవలయును. జమీందార్ల హక్కుములో ఎట్టెట్ట భూముల చట్టం ఆమలులో ఉన్నప్పుడు పంటలు పోయినపుడు రెమిషను ఇవ్వడం జమీందారు ఇష్టమైతే అధికరణం ఉన్న సూచికను పొందు హక్కు customary right గా రైతు అనుభవించేయడం అట్టి రైతుకు కోర్టుకు వెళ్లడానికి హక్కు ఉండేది జమీందారిని ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకొస్తూ తరువాత 1356—1358 ఫసలీలు పంటలు పూర్తిగా నష్టమైయుండి రైతు రిమిషన్ పొందవలసియుండిన సందర్భాలకు ప్రభుత్వము రైతులవద్ద స్పృహధముగా వసూలు వర్షి జమీ దారుకు ఇవ్వడములో రైతులకు ఉన్న హక్కు పోయింది. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయం పునః పరిశీలించి రైతుల రక్షణకు పూనుకోవాలని కోరుచున్నాను.

‘తరువాత విషయం కమిషనరీలో పడల కార్య కమిటీ ఆశీర్ ఉత్పత్తి కింద జరుగుచున్న చెరువుల మరమ్మత్తు పనులు పూర్తిగా నిలిపివేసినారు. మైనరు ఇన్స్టిట్యూషన్ కింద కొన్ని పనులు రిగినా శాంక్షనలేక ఉబ్బు చెల్లింపుకాలేదు. పంచినీటి బావులు మా వెంటిగిం లాల్ కాలలో విడుద్రవ్యిచారు గాని ఇంతవరకు ఓల్లులు ఉంకా చెల్లించలేదు. వెంటనే శాంక్షను చేయి చాలని కోరుచున్నాను.

“Rent Reduction Act, Zamindari Abolition Act ప్రాప్తిపర్చుకు అనుగుణంగా మార్చడానికి ప్రభుత్వం తలపెట్టి ఉన్నారు. సర్వసామాన్యంగా భూమి శిస్తు విధానము మార్పు చెయ్యడం ఎంతైనా అవసరమని మన ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు కూడా అన్నారు. భూమియొక్క విస్తీర్ణమునుబట్టి శిస్తు విధానము మార్చడం అవసరమని అన్నారు. శిస్తు విధానరూపముగా చెల్లించుచున్న వారు ఆయా జిల్లాలలో ఉంటున్న మాగాణి భూముల ఆర్థిక రేట్లు చెల్లించవలసివస్తుంది. మా నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో ఆర్థిక రేట్లు రూ. 9-8-0 కన్నపైను భూమికికూడా రూ. 9-8-0 చెల్లించడమండం అన్యాయం కాదా? ఈ విషయమై 15 మంది M.L.A. లము 4 మాసాల క్రితము మెమోరండం ఇచ్చినాము. ఇంతవరకు రెన్యూ మంత్రిగారు ఏమీ చర్య తీసుకోలేదు రూ. 9-8-0, 8, 7, 6, 5 కూడా రేట్లు ఉన్నవి. ఈ వ్యత్యాసములవల్ల మొదటి తరగతి భూమికి 5 వ తరగతి భూమికి యికరము 1 కి రూ. 4-8-0 వున్నప్పుడు రూ. 9-8-0 విధిగా చెల్లించమండం న్యాయంకాదు. కాని తగిన విధముగా సమరణవలెనని కోరడము కన్నీన న్యాయమని చెబుతున్నాను.”

* SRI G. JOSEPH :—“అధ్యక్ష, ఈ బడ్జటును ప్రజా ఉపయోగాల కోసము వినియోగించడం లేదు. ఈనాడు ప్రభుత్వం అనేక రికార్డులు ఉబ్బు ఖర్చు చేస్తోంది. జమీందార్లకు కోట్లకొలది నష్టరహితం క్రింద ఉన్నా ఉంది. అవసరంగా పోలిచాలకు 7½ కోట్లు ఖర్చుపెడుతూ ఉంది. ఆరు మాసాలకు ఒకసారి ముఖ్యమంత్రి గవర్నరుకు 8 లక్షలు ఖర్చు పెడుతున్నది. ఇలాంటి మాబరా ఖర్చులను తగ్గించుకొని రైతులకు, ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగించే పనులు చేయించాలని కోరు

[Sri G. Joseph]

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చున్నాను మా నియోజకవర్గంలో ఆస్తులెవరూ, పాంచాలెవరిం, గోవాడ, గూడపల్లి గ్రామాలకు సంబంధించిన మురుగుకాల్వ కోసం రైతులు ఆందోళన చేస్తున్నారని గాని నేటివరకు సరి జరుగలేదు. చంద్రహాళిగారు మురుగు కాలువ ప్రక్షిప్తానికి వాగ్దానము చేసినారు. ఎన్టీమేల్లు తయారు చేయించుకున్నాని ఈ ప్రభుత్వం వాడినీ టిసి యంతవరకు త్రొక్కివేడుతూ వచ్చింది. 6 కి ఎకరాలు మురుగు దెబ్బతని ఏటేటా కంట పోతూ రైతులు నష్టపడుతున్నారు. కొల్లూరు, బొడ్డుబూడిపాడు, ముసలిపాడు, రావికంపాడు, ఆ పరస్పర గ్రామాల సాగు సరయైన నీటి వనతి లేక చాల వెనుకబడిన సాగువుతున్నది. భూమి సాగు కావాలంటే కొల్లూరు, కాకా కాల్వనుండి ఒక నీల్లు కాలువ ప్రవ్వవలసి ఉంది. ఎన్టీమేల్లు తయారు ఆయనవిగాని కొల్లూరులో భూస్వామి కాసరసేని ఆంకినీడు కాకా పొలాన వున్న తన భూమికి నీరు ముందు అందదని ఆ కాల్వ ప్రవ్వకుండా తన పశుకుబడిని పునయోగించినాడని, అందుకని ఆ కాల్వ ఆగిందిని రైతాంగం ఆందోళనపడుతున్నా లాభం లేకపోయింది. ఈనాడు ప్రభుత్వం పెద్ద భూస్వాములకోసముకాక వేద రైతాంగంకోసం పనిచేయ్యవలసికీ ఆవసరం ఎంతైనా ఉంది. కొల్లూరులో 15 వేల రూపాయలు ఖరీదుల బిల్డింగుకట్టి పశువుల ఆనుపశ్రుపెట్టి మరనిలబడున దాక్కురుకు చేయ్యమని 5, 6 సంవత్సరాలనుండి రైతులు ఆందోళనచేస్తు వచ్చారు. చంద్రహాళిగారు చేయిస్తామన్నారు. కాని ఇంతవరకు ఆ పని ఏమీ జరగడం దు. ఈ సంవత్సరంకూడా రైతులు పిటపెన్లు పెట్టుకున్నారు. ప. చాలా తిండివారు పశువులను ప్రత్యేక నాణకు 500 రూపాయలు ఇచ్చేటట్లు తీర్మానంకూడాచేసేరు. గాని ప్రభుత్వం వివిధమైన చర్య తీసుకోలేదు. ఈ సమస్యమీద ప్రశ్నలు పంపుకున్నా లేబిలుమీదకు రాలేదు. ఇటువంటి సమస్యలను వెంటనే పరిష్కరించాలి ఈనాడు నష్టపరహారం ఇవ్వడం జమీందార్లకు కాదు, కల్లగీత పనివారికి నష్టపరహారం విమిచ్చింది అడుగుతున్నాను.

“బర్తా కాండికీకులకు యుద్ధ కాలంలో ఇండియాను వచ్చేరు. ప్రభుత్వం వారికి ఆస్తులు ఇచ్చింది. ఈనాడు మళ్ళీ ఆ ఆస్తులు తరిగి తీర్చాలని వోటిసులు పంపి వసూలుచేయడానికి క్రయత్తిస్తున్నారు. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయం. ఈ ఆస్తుల విషయంలో Moratorium ఇవ్వాలని కోరుచున్నాను. ఈనాడు మీద రైతాంగం ఎరుకల ఆస్తులు కొరికక నానా అవస్థ పడుతున్నారు. Joint పట్టాల వారికి ఆస్తులు ఇవ్వడానికి వీలులేదటయ్యింది. ఒకే పట్టా సాధారణంగా పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములకు మాత్రం ఉంటుందిగాని, వేద రైతాంగానికి ఒంటి పట్టా ఉండదు. జాయింటు పట్టాదార్లకుకూడా ప్రభుత్వం ఆస్తులు ఇవ్వడానికి పూనుకోవాలని కోరుతున్నాను.”

11-10
a.m.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, even though there is quite a lot to speak. I do not think that there is any necessity to do so at present. If it were any other time, naturally there would have been quite a number of points on which we would have pressed for divisions in view of the things that had been happening. But in the uncertain state of affairs, as I already told, there is not much for me to say at present. I am sure even if the Government were to hear all I say, they will probably be not able to do anything for us. In these circumstances, I have nothing to say except to make one request to the Government about panchayat elections. An instance of panchayat board election has come to my notice. There was an election in one of the villages of the Nellore district. At about 10 o'clock in the morning

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[Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

the result was announced by the Panchayat Officer, that one particular party member had won. People of that party went away with great jubilation and they celebrated their victory. 'At about 2 p.m. the Panchayat Officer announced again that the result given in the morning was not correct and that the rival candidate had won. When the second election took place and how, he could not say. He could not say how the rival candidate won, even though hands were raised and he had counted them when he announced the earlier result. All these are mysteries in Panchayat elections in Andhra districts. Quite a number of illegal activities, I should say, on the part of the Panchayat officers have been going on. Innumerable complaints have been given. I did not want to raise this subject on the floor of this House at any time. But having heard this particular instance, I do not know how one announcement was made after counting the hands by the Panchayat officer at 10 a.m., and how after two or three hours, a different announcement was made. Under what influence was the original announcement changed, I do not know."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" He might say that the original announcement was not his. Did he announce it? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" He announced it to the hundreds of people that a particular person had won, and the very same officer announced at about 2 o'clock a different result. He could not be counting the hands of those who had left. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that at least in the coming panchayat elections in Andhra, the Government will see that justice is done. Andhra politics is such that even the Government are not able, in that political atmosphere, to see that justice is done. I should like to give a warning to the Government. Probably those matters are coming to the Ministers representing the Andhra side. I would like to tell them that it is these actions that brought dishonour and ill-fame to the Ministry that existed previously. I would like to give them a warning that because of these things they will not be the victors. The Opposition has been claiming always that it is always ready for a public enquiry into all these things. We feel that whatever is done to-day is to their (Ministers') own disadvantage. I would like to tell the Government that when these complaints are brought to their notice, they should look into them and see that justice is done. I did not want to raise this subject, but it came to me as a surprise, and I had to say this much.

" Being the last supplementary budget and the last Appropriation Bill on the supplementary budget that we are discussing, I have nothing more to say except to remark that at least in future we will be able to work much better than what we have been doing, and we will feel a certain amount of satisfaction that our Assembly has really been doing something good for the people who have been expecting great things from us."

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not going to make any long speech. With the passing of this Appropriation Bill, we will be completing our budget work in this session. We will have to sit for a few days more to transact some other miscellaneous business. To-day I was listening with great interest to the speech made by the hon. Member Mr. C. V. K. Rao. I am sorry he is not in his seat now. In my view, he put in a nut-shell, without hiding anything, the real attitude of the Opposition to the Government, to the administration and to everything that is going on here. I think he did it in spite of himself without knowing what he was doing. I am sure it was not the intention of the party to which he belongs that that attitude should be disclosed on the floor of the Assembly. He said that everything was a waste, nothing but a waste, and that people's money was being mis-spent by this Government. He said that the whole Appropriation Bill should be thrown out because the entire amount which we asked for would be wasted. He says that this Government have mis-spent the money, and they have now come forward with this Appropriation Bill. He belongs to the Communist party, and it is claimed that Members of that party speak with one voice. I am sure that his voice must be the voice of his party. There is a school of philosophy according to which the whole universe is an illusion, and only the enlightened souls can realise the reality. According to the Communists, the whole Government, administration, etc., is an illusion, and the enlightened souls are only the Communists. (Interruption.) They only are able to see the real thing, and others, according to them, are under an illusion. That is why, they are able to see that the entire administration is merely a waste, and the Government are wasting people's money! They have no belief even in elections. That has been made clear. Here is an item—State Legislature—and the Government have asked for a grant (Rs. 9,31,000) merely for conducting elections to the State Legislature. According to the hon. Member Mr. C. V. K. Rao even that money has been mis-spent by the Government. I am not surprised at this, because the ideology to which he belongs makes it quite clear that all these elections are a mere farce. They have no belief in the elections. (Interruption by Sri T. Nagi Reddi.) Leave that alone. The amount asked for under State Legislature is for elections to the State Legislature and Parliament. After all, if we analyse the expenditure under this item, we will see on what is this money spent. The Government are not spending money on themselves. What we are taking as salaries everybody knows. It is only for the people we are spending and for no other purpose. They may as well say that this is not the appropriate way of spending money. But then that is a different matter. To say that people's money is not spent for the people, to take the attitude that everything is an illusion and a fraud, and to say that only Communist Party Members are the enlightened souls, is not correct. Of course I can understand their attitude very well. For my part, I know that the Communist Party remaining here in this Assembly is just like those enlightened souls living in this Maya World. But

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[Sri C. Subramaniam]

they see true light! They have absolutely no faith in this form of Government, in this Assembly, and in these discussions. This attitude was reflected by the speech of Mr. C. V. K. Rao. I am glad that he sincerely spoke out his mind.

“That apart, Sir, this Appropriation Bill is based upon the Demands which we have already passed and over which we had discussion for two days. Even if it had been a full Budget discussion, more than two days would not have been allotted for the discussion of Supplementary Demands in any year. Therefore as far as the Supplementary Grants are concerned, we had a full discussion as we would have in normal times. We had a general discussion on one day and we discussed particular Demands yesterday and after that this House was pleased to pass all the Demands. Now, because the Constitution requires that on the basis of the Demands an Appropriation Bill has got to be specifically passed regularising the withdrawal of this money from the Treasury, we have come forward with this Bill. But to crystallize the entire attitude of the Opposition, the hon. Gentleman Sri C. V. K. Rao spoke to-day. I am glad about it.”

11-20
a.m.

“Round and round we come to the same point that we are faced with a very difficult situation. We are faced with an unprecedented famine spreading over large tracts in our State. It is not confined to one area or one district. It is spread throughout the State. Under those circumstances, it is not only the poor people who are affected, but the Government which represent the people, their revenues and their administration are all affected. In these difficult days, the Government are trying their best to do whatever is possible to relieve distress, and if we have not done as much as would have been necessary or as much as we wished to do, it is because of the difficulties of the situation in which we are placed. As I have already said, it is not as if I claim that nobody else could have done better. We have tried to do our best. That has been and is my claim. Thank you, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The question is—

‘That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.’”

The motion was put and carried.

Clauses 2 and 1, the Schedule and the Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Sir, I move—

‘That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1953, be passed into law.’”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The question is—

‘That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1953, be passed into law.’”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

MR. SPEAKER:—“The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. on Monday, 30th March 1953.”

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 26 asked by Sri N. Ramakrishna Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 28th March 1953, page 518 supra.]

1. *Production-cum-training centres.*

Serial number, place where production-cum-training centres started.	Names of trades in which centres started.	Number of trainees undergoing training in the centre during 1952.	Results achieved.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Gopannapalem, Dendur firka West Godavari district.	Blacksmith ..	4	The production-cum-training centres continued to produce utility articles in iron and wood required in the locality and also to train apprentices in the trades.
2 Koipady, Kumbbla firka, South Kanara district.	Do. ..	4	
3 Peringolam, Tellicherry firka, Malabar district.	Do. ..	4	
4 Lepakshi, Hindupur firka, Anantapur district.	Blacksmithy and wood-work.	4	Do.
5 Tiruppur, Tiruppur firka, Coimbatore district.	Do.	4	Do.
6 Badialkaperdal, Kumbbla firka, South Kanara district.	Do.	4	Do.
7 Thimmapuram, Kalyandrug taluk, Anantapur district.	Sheet metal work ..	4	Do.
8 Yethodkumbudji, Kumbbla firka, South Kanara district.	Pottery ..	4	Do.
9 Kodiyei, Tellicherry firka, Malabar district.	Do. ..	4	Do.
10 Pannur, Nagari firka, Chittoor district.	Leather goods manufacture.	4	Do.
11 Mudigundam, Kollegal taluk, Coimbatore district.	Silk Reeling.	{ 5 reeler. 3 cookers. Do. Do.	Training in the manufacture of improved charka silk on reeling machines was given and the Sericulture Expert, Kollegal, and his assistants are rendering the necessary technical assistance in the use of these machines.
12 Kamageri, Kollegal taluk, Coimbatore district.	Do.		
13 Kajjihundi, Kollegal taluk, Coimbatore district.	Do.		

2. *Village Industries Scheme for supply of tools and implements.*

(a) Number of districts in which artisans have been selected	25
(b) Number of villages in which artisans have been selected	1,170
(c) Number of artisans selected for distribution of tools	3,992
(d) Number of artisans approved for distribution of tools	3,501
(e) Number of artisans to whom tools have been distributed	2,805
(f) Value of tools purchased for distribution	Rs. 81,687-12-0

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(g) Results achieved

The artisans to whom tools were distributed have improved the quality of their workmanship by using the improved tools. The Village Industries Demonstrators are assisting the artisans in the use of improved tools and rendering technical assistance in the manufacture of goods.

3. Sri M. Visweswaraya's Rural Industrialization Scheme.

(i) Musiri taluk.

- (a) Place where the scheme is implemented. Musiri taluk in Tiruchirappalli district.
- (b) Number of village groups for which development plans were drawn. 8
- (c) Number of village groups for which plans have been sanctioned by Government. 3

	RS. A. P
(d) Financial assistance involved .. Training ..	3,000 0
Free grants ..	5,862 12 0
Loans ..	9,370 12 0

- (e) Results achieved .. Poultry farming and pig breeding and gardening included under the plan have progressed to an appreciable extent. The training of an artisan in aerated water manufacture included in the plan has been completed and he is now manufacturing quality cool drinks. Clay toy making will be introduced in the area shortly. The supply of controlled raw materials like iron and steel, timber, korai for mats, oil seeds, etc., have been arranged through the co-operative federation and the villagers are now getting these easily at cheap rates. Technical assistance for setting up a dye house for dyeing yarn has been given. Loans to artisans have been disbursed in 19 cases to the extent of Rs. 780.

(ii) Nellore taluk.

- (a) Place where the scheme is implemented .. Nellore taluk, Nellore district.
- (b) Number of village groups for which development plans were drawn. 11
- (c) Number of village groups for which plans have been sanctioned by Government. 3

	RS.
(d) Financial assistance involved .. Training ..	800
Free grants ..	15,205
Loans ..	7,660

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- (c) Results achieved ... The development of poultry farming by the supply of pedigree fowls and eggs has progressed in some villages. The training of a handloom weaver in designing and weaving and furnishing fabrics, in the handloom factory of a co-operative weavers' society is in progress. Arrangements for the training of a mat weaver in making five kora mats are in progress. Investigation into loan applications is in progress. Permits for supply of iron and steel to artisans are under issue. The supply of an improved Wardha Ghani to the Mypad Village Group for demonstration purposes has been arranged. Improved coir rope making and willowing machines to a village group are being supplied.

4. Establishment of a Cottage Industries Research Institute at Madras.

Work has been started on a limited scale in a portion of Government Industrial Engineering Workshops on some of the industries, such as sheet metal work, handloom weaving including spinning, cashewnut roasting, carpentry and blacksmithy, etc., pending construction of a separate building for the Institute.

5. Regional museums on small-scale and cottage industries.

- (a) Places where museums are located. Vijayavada.
Rajahmundry.
Anantapur.
Kozhikode.
Madurai.
Coimbatore.
Tiruchirappalli.
- (b) Work done ... Cottage and small scale industries products manufactured in and around the region in which the museums are located are exhibited in the museum. Except the museums at Tiruchirappalli, the other museums are functioning. Two sales emporia have been revived in the regional museums at Anantapur and Kozhikode where cottage-made goods are sold.

- (c) Results achieved ... The museums serve to display cottage industries products. A room in Rashtra Bhavan in Delhi has been furnished and decorated with Madras State Cottage Industries products.

Foreign markets.—Select Cottage Industries products were sent to Ankara in Turkey and West Indies for display in the Indian Trade Commissioner's offices. Hand-made lace have been sent to New Zealand.

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6. Tanning Demonstration Parties.

Number of parties working in the State.	Where it is working.	Number of men trained.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) Party for Circars ..	The party was working at Kotauratla (Visakhapatnam) till 30th September 1952. The party has since shifted to Charla in East Godavari district from 20th November 1952.	10
(2) Party for Ceded Districts.	The party was working up to 10th May 1952 at Dornal. It shifted to Guntakal where it is now working from 22nd August 1952.	10 12
(3) Party for Tamil districts.	The party was working at Aziznagar Settlement up to 10th September 1952. It is now working at Manthravadi near Palani, where it commenced from 21st October 1952.	12 12
(4) Parties for centres not covered by items 1 to 3.	The party was working at Tada in Nellore district till 15th February 1952. It is now working at Arulapuram (Coimbatore district) and commenced working from 21st March 1952.	11 12

Note.—The course in each of the four (centres) lasts 12 months.

7. Coir Industry.

- (a) Government Coir School, Beypore. Continued to train students and elementary school teachers.
- (b) Coir Industrial School, Baruva .. Continued to admit and train fishermen and others in all aspects of coir industry.
- (c) Coir Demonstration, Laccadive and Amindive Islands. Three hundred islanders were trained. Twenty-two sets of charkas and four willowing machines were supplied. The islanders were trained in the manufacture of coir yarn on the charkas. It has been reported by the Collector that the demonstration has proved very successful.
- (d) Coir Demonstration, South Kanara district. The coir demonstration party functioned at Shiriya village from April 1951 and it was shifted to Manjeshwar in February 1952. A lady demonstrator conducted demonstrations imparting training to local people on the spinning of coir yarn by the use of charkas.

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8. Scheme for Glass Bangle and Bead Industry.

Number of training centres and places where they are located.	Number of batches trained.	Results achieved.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Kalahasti Centre in Chittoor district.	Five batches.	Artisans are trained in the different method of glass bangle and bead manufacture.
2 Kararagod Centre in South Kanara district.	Two batches.	
3 Tamilnall Centre at Theppiamanallur.	Not yet started.	Proposals for the acquisition of land are under consideration.
4 Scientific Glass Training Centre, Madras.	Two batches.	The second course of training was completed in June 1952. Training in the manufacture of all types of scientific glass apparatus is imparted in the centre.

9. Ceramics Scheme for Cottage Industries.

(a) *Pottery Service Centre, Rajahmundry.*—A batch of six students were trained and another batch of six students are undergoing training in this centre. This is a production-cum-training centre. Training is imparted in the manufacturing methods of stoneware and earthenware. This unit produced stone jars worth Rs. 4,747 for the period ended September 1952. The products manufactured in this unit are quite good in finish and are finding ready sale in the local market.

(b) *Ceramic School, Gudur.*—Seven students are on the rolls in this school. In addition to imparting of training to the students, the unit also manufactured and supplied finished and semi-finished products to Government and public institutions. The sale-proceeds of this unit for the period ended November 1952 amounted to Rs. 3,293. The section tested sample ceramic materials received from the Officer-in-charge, Lignite Investigation, Neyveli the Collector, Chittoor, and Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Visakhapatnam, and reports furnished to them.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 27 asked by Sri Pragada Kotaiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 28th March 1953, page 519 supra.]

Name of the department.	Varie'y of textile goods.	Quantity consumed in yards.
Inspector-General of Prisons.	Bed ticking (jail)	6,112
	Convict cloth 2'	56,140
	Convict cloth 4'	6,767
	Convict cloth 30"	31,945
	Convict cloth 60"	7,495
	9 K 54" khadi	8,939
	7 K 35" khadi	16,067
	5 K 27" khadi	1,401
	11 K 54" khadi	673
	5 K 28" khadi	300
	8 K 45" khadi	3,395
	4½ K 27" khadi	2,050
	5½ K 27" khadi	3,961
	Convict cloth 32"	14,896
	4½ K 27" khadi	1,350

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Name of the department.	Variety of textile goods.	Quantity consumed in yards.
Inspector-General of Prisons—cont.	11 K 54" khadi bleached	656
	5½ K 28" khadi	19,914
	31" drill (jail)	11,521
	3½ K 27" bleached khadi	391
	3½ K 27" khadi D.T.	688
	4½ K 28" D.T. khadi	57,188
	12 K 54" bleached khadi	562
	12 K 54" kora	789
	11 K 45" khadi	4,496
	Mosquito curtain cloth	54
	Drill bleached (jail)	3,903
	Khadi cloth 34" (jail)	500
	7 K 36" bleached khadi (jail).	1,160
	Drill coloured (jail)	2,198
	Khadi khaki drill	15
	Khaki drill (jail)	233,426
	Khaki drill (Bombay)	136,574
	Salampore grey 34"	9,591
	Salampore grey 36"	600
	Salampore blue 34"	16,582
	Dungree grey 36"	100
	Dungree bleached 36"	200
	Dungree grey 38"	8,926
	Dungree blue 36"	15,525
	Towelling dungree	30
	Stanley gauze unbleached power loom.	23,448
	Stanley gauze bleached power loom.	375,467
	Stanley gauze (double) power loom.	45,012
	Stanley gauze bleached hand-loom.	123,968
	Imitation jingham	20
	Long cloth unbleached (jail).	3,658
	Long cloth bleached (jail)	6,081
	Sheeting 4"	2,539
	6' sheeting	3,754
	3' sheeting	17
	6" sheeting buff	1,192
	40" shirting (jail)	164
	30" Turban cloth (jail)	3,176
	Blue khadi cloth	3,289
	28" Blue turban cloth	2,229
	40" Turban cloth, grey	1,750
	Turban cloth, bleached 36"	829
	Turban cloth, khaki 36"	174
	Turban cloth, 45" grey	6,415
	Turban cloth, red 41"	18
	Twill, 27" grey	200

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Name of the department.	Variety of textile goods.	Quantity consumed in yards.
Inspector-General of Prisons—cont.	Twill, 29" grey	3,907
	Twill, unbleached, 36"	2,540
	Twill, bleached, 32"	1,512
	Khaki twill, 32"	2,868
	Khaki cellular (Bombay)	2,636
	Sheeting (Nagpur) 54"	2,570
	Absorbent gauze, 25" (Rajapalayam).	57,400
	Absorbent gauze 36"	10,000
	Convict sarees	8,048
	Warder sarees	456
	Counterpanes	284
	Counterpanes (plain)	210
	T. 33 towels	19
	Bandage cloth 25"	573
	Stanley gauze 25"	450
	Convict cloth 24"	4,330
	Drill, unbleached 31"	670
	Sheeting cloth 48"	274
	Khaki drill 29"	428
	Turkish towel	8 Nos.
	Long cloth 36"	40
	Pillow cases	30 Nos.
	Female warden saree	24
	Ravi kai	3
	Convict cumblies	150 Nos.
	Hospital cumblies	60 "
Inspector-General of Police	Blue woollen cloth	2,500
	Water-proof canvas	15,992
	Khaki drill	259,082
	Khaki twill	10,000
	White drill, unbleached	3,000
	Blue cloth for turbans	40,100
	Khaki drill	30,000
	Khaki cellular	7,000
	Corduroy khaki	250
	White drill	4,000
	Blue pugree	8,000
	White dungree	200
	Blue dungree	550
	Cloth Drab mixture for great coats (water-proof).	400
Inspector-General of Police, Fire Service Branch.	Khaki drill, ordinary	39,640
	Khaki drill, superior	640
	Khaki Cellular	30,000
	Blue drill	2,400
	Red drill	390
	Salem cloth from Jail department.	2,000

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<i>Name of the department.</i>	<i>Variety of textile goods.</i>	<i>Quantity consumed in yards.</i>
Commissioner of Excise ..	Khadi 4½ Kals twisted 28".	14,392
	Khadi 4½ Kals twisted 18".	11,113
	Khadi 4½ Kals twisted 28".	6,182
	Khadi 11 Kals 45"	1,500
	Khadi 4 B towels 28 × ½ ..	4 Nos.
Superintendent of Stationery.	Khadi lining cloth 28" ..	362
	Khadi kora cloth 28" ..	1,450
	Khadi mull 36"	8
	Khadi red cloth for turbans 50".	1,890
	Khadi red cloth 45"	50
	Khadi deep blue cloth 27" drill.	26
	Khadi light blue 27" drill ..	187
	Khadi bleached drill 27" ..	19
	Khadi khaki drill 27"/28" ..	7,629
	Khadi red drill 27"	358
	Khadi grey drill 27"	18,841
	Khadi grey cloth 45"	145
	Khadi bleached mull 28" ..	1,154
	Khadi unbleached mull 45".	2,763
	Khadi kora 50" wide	687
	Khadi bleached mull 50" wide.	205
	Khadi bleached mull 45" ..	3,057
	Khadi cement colour 45" ..	59
	Khadi yellow cloth 36"	196
	Khadi red sarees	429 Nos.
	Khadi white sarees	881 ..
Chief Conservator of Forests ..	Salampore cloth, blue (duster)	15,963
	Salampore cloth, white ..	1,602
	Water-proof khaki	2,000
	Woollen jerseys	786 Nos.
	Serge cloth	600
	Khaki drill	9,250
	Dark green khadi for turbans.	6,475
	Light khaki khadi for lining serge suits.	900
	Cumblies	2,400 (or 959 Nos).
	Khaki putties	1,055 pairs.
Director of Medical Services.	Bed-sheets	47,295
	Draw sheets	28,749
	Counterpane	9,663
	Blanket	6,340
	Mattress	6,135
	Palliasses	8,491
	Pillow cases	32,629
	Women jackets	13,744
	Wrappers	4,105
	Benians	5,154

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Name of the department.	Varie'y of textile goods.	Quantity consumed in yards.	
Director of Medical Services—cont.	Napkins	11,767	
	Shirts	8,191	
	Red cloth	8,435	
	Red sarrees	134,027	
	Pyjamas	3,895	
	Mosquito nets	1,841	
	Towels	27,180	
	Pants	204	
	Drill	5,836	
	Dungree cloth	1,876	
	Gauze cloth	1,067,356	
	Bandage cloth	234,807	
Superintendent, Government Press.	Cloth, khadi, bleached	2,840	
	Cloth, khadi, bleached 28"	3,010	
	Cloth, khadi, kora 45"	2,618	
	Cloth, khadi, kora, unbleached.	5	
	Cloth, khadi, kora 50"	7,000	
	Cloth, light, blue	127	
	Cloth, colour, khadi, khaki 28"	26,258	
	Do.	36"	1,930
	Do.	45"	952
	Do.	50"	13,389
	White drill, khadi	1,665	
	Cloth, dungree, khadi	1,372	

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 28 asked by Sri P. Venkatasubbiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 28th March 1953, page 519 supra.]

(a) Number of Harijan hostels subsidized by the Harijan Welfare Department during 1951-52. 508

(b) Number of students belonging to eligible communities who were granted residential scholarships in 1951-52 in—

(1) High school classes 1,115

(2) Colleges (including Professional but excluding Industrial and Commercial Courses). 928